

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,776

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1978

Established 1887

Currency Rates

By reading this table of the October 30, 1978's closing international rates, one can find the value of the major currencies of each of the following financial centers do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Chf.	Sfr.	Yen	Scd.
American	1.00	0.69	2.46	4.94	0.25	0.70	0.75	110.00	3.76
British	1.46	1.00	3.55	7.06	0.36	1.00	1.06	157.48	5.25
French	0.20	0.14	1.00	1.93	0.04	0.14	0.15	22.36	0.78
German	0.41	0.27	0.28	0.58	0.01	0.28	0.30	33.75	1.13
Italian	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.03	3.36	0.11
Japanese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.03
Swiss	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.35	0.04
Scandinavian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Soviet	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Spanish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Thai	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
West German	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Yugoslavian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04

Currency Rates

By reading this table of the November 2, 1978's closing international rates, one can find the value of the major currencies of each of the following financial centers do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Chf.	Sfr.	Yen	Scd.
American	1.00	0.69	2.46	4.94	0.25	0.70	0.75	110.00	3.76
British	1.46	1.00	3.55	7.06	0.36	1.00	1.06	157.48	5.25
French	0.20	0.14	1.00	1.93	0.04	0.14	0.15	22.36	0.78
German	0.41	0.27	0.28	0.58	0.01	0.28	0.30	33.75	1.13
Italian	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.03	3.36	0.11
Japanese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.03
Swiss	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.35	0.04
Scandinavian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Soviet	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Spanish	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Thai	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
West German	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04
Yugoslavian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.36	0.04

Dollar Holds Gains in Uncertain Trading

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar today generally held its gains made in thin trading yesterday in the foreign exchange market, which is still unsettled following the latest U.S. measures to curb inflation.

Market Still 'Very, Very Nervous' With Erratic and Volatile Rates

ties toward further intervention, another trader said. Although the dollar finished higher on the day against the main trading currencies, the movements of the dollar throughout the day were described as erratic and volatile. Central banks in Europe offered scant support, with the West German Bundesbank buying only \$11.3 million at the Frankfurt fixing, dealers said.

Commercial Selling
The dollar opened a lot higher for the continental operators who were on holiday yesterday but they soon pushed it down — not be-

administration deals with these problems, any recovery in the dollar is likely to be temporary, he added.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar traded within an extremely wide band of 450 points on commercial selling, one London trader explained.

However, he emphasized that intervention can only temporarily mop up excess dollar liquidity caused by the diversification of dollar-denominated holdings and the expansionary growth of the U.S. money supply over the past year or more.

An attack upon the "fundamental problems" of U.S. money supply growth, the rate of inflation, the U.S. trade deficit and heavy government borrowing is lacking, one dealer asserted. Until the Carter

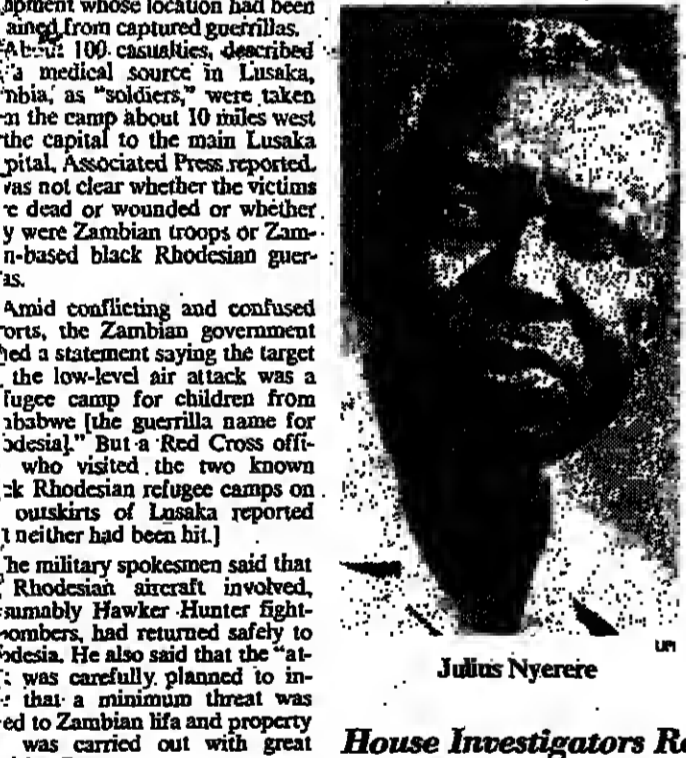
Rhodesia Renews Air Strikes in Zambia

By Michael T. Kaufman
LUSAKA, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (AP) — For the second time in 12 years, Rhodesian aircraft today attacked a guerrilla base in Zambia.

The Rhodesian military command reported that an air strike carried out "with pinpoint accuracy" against a guerrilla camp whose location had been gained from captured guerrillas.

forces. Furthermore, 7 black civilians died in what was described as a "crossfire," while guerrillas were said to have slain 15 black civilians. The military command also reported that the main rail link to Zambia had been damaged by a land mine but that the line has been repaired.

ment that will end the fighting and bloodshed," Mr. Brown said.



Julius Nyerere

Nyerere Vows Revenge for Invasion

Tanzania Preparing Attack on Uganda

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 2 (AP) — Tanzania armed forces today prepared to strike against invading Uganda, well-informed sources said.

The sources reported that so far the Tanzanians have held back from major action against a Ugandan force said to number between 2,000 and 3,000 men, occupying 700 square miles.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere vowed last night that Tanzania would revenge Uganda's invasion of its country. He also disclosed that Tanzanian ground forces had shot down three of their own planes.

In a speech to a meeting of the ruling Revolution Party, Mr. Nyerere accused Ugandan President Idi Amin of being a barbarian and told other countries to desist from

House Investigators Report Groups Under Moon Sect Allegedly Violated Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — A House investigating subcommittee said yesterday that it has found evidence that organizations controlled by South Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon systematically violated U.S. tax, immigration, banking, currency and foreign agent laws in pushing toward a goal of running a world government.

The House International Organizations subcommittee recommended after an 18-month study of Korean-U.S. relations that a federal interagency task force continue investigating the allegedly illegal activities of what it called the "Moon organization."

Many of the findings in the 447-page report released yesterday have been touched on before by the press or earlier congressional hearings. But the conclusions about the Moon-related groups were stronger than any previously mentioned by the subcommittee.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., the subcommittee chairman, expressed particular concern about new findings that a Moon-controlled business in Korea approached Colt Industries last year — apparently representing the Korean government — to try to get permission to export M-16 rifles being manufactured there.

Exaggeration Avoided
Rep. Fraser, who told a press conference yesterday that Moon followers had worked toward his defense in last spring's Minnesota Senate primary, said: "I don't want to exaggerate the threat of the Moon organization." But he said

ally Terrorists Attack Targets in Three Cities

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Terrorists again early today in Rome, three police buses and a bus carrying tourists were attacked and burned after the assailants had been seen running away from the scene. At about the same time insurance office was damaged in Messina, three cars belonging to industrialist Carlo Rodriguez were burned after he gave notice of dismissal to 130 of the 220 workers in his metal factory.

In Milan, a caller claiming to be a member of the Red Brigades said that his organization had set off a bomb at a health clinic for reasons which could not be specified.

Another bomb in Milan damaged a plaque commemorating an anti-fascist killed during World War II.

Rep. Newton Steers, R-Md., also held a news conference yesterday to say that "what the Unification Church is doing to our children is as important as what it may be doing as a representative of the Korean government."

The church has been accused of brainwashing young converts, and the church in turn has charged that parents have kidnapped children who turned to Mr. Moon.

"Biased Probe
The subcommittee report said that Mr. Moon is not considered an agent of influence for the Korean government because his goal is the creation of a worldwide government in which church and state would be unified. However, Mr. Moon and his organization have been a "volatile factor in Korean-American relations, capable of distorting the perceptions each country held for the other," the report said.

Neil Salonen, president of the Unification Church in the United States, issued a statement last night (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Mr. Moon is not considered an agent of influence for the Korean government because his goal is the creation of a worldwide government in which church and state would be unified. However, Mr. Moon and his organization have been a "volatile factor in Korean-American relations, capable of distorting the perceptions each country held for the other," the report said.

Hanoi Charges Incursion, Shooting by China Troops

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (AP) — Vietnam claimed today that hundreds of Chinese soldiers crossed into Vietnam, opening fire and setting up observation posts, before being driven away by Vietnamese militia.

The Voice of Vietnam, monitored here, said that the shooting occurred last night in the country's northern Cao Lang province after thousands of Chinese soldiers had marched to the frontier.

An earlier broadcast today said that the situation along the frontier was critical and that Vietnam's Foreign Ministry "vehemently protests and severely condemns these criminal acts of the Chinese authorities."

Most analysts believe that the tension stems from China's anger at the close links between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and from Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, a Chinese ally.

The second incident occurred in the nearby district of Cao Loc, but the broadcast reported no casualties. It said that Vietnamese militia resisted the attack, destroying the Chinese observation posts and driving the Chinese back across the border at marker No. 28.

Negotiations to end the Chinese-Vietnamese quarrel have been suspended and the frontier has been

escalated while about 160,000 of the Chinese made their way to China.

and the Soviet Union and from Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, a Chinese ally.

It was quoted at 4:25-4:29 French francs, buying and selling, compared with 4:17-4:22 francs overnight. It was at 201-202 guilders versus 199-201 and 826-829 lire compared with 815-825 yesterday.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar edged up to 1.6015 from 1.58 Francs. Sterling added 25 points at

The broadcasts today said that many Vietnamese were killed or wounded yesterday, when a large number of Chinese troops intruded into Trung Khanh district of Cao Lang province. Thousands of Chinese troops also were sent to the Chinese side of the border near the fighting, according to Vietnam.

Bid to Stop Egypt-Israel Peace

Arab Chiefs Open Talks On Camp David Strategy

By Joe Alex Morris

BAGHDAD, Nov. 2 — Arab leaders opened a summit conference here today in a last-ditch effort to stop Egyptian President Anwar Sadat from signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

All 22 Arab states, with the exception of Egypt which was not invited, plus the Palestine Liberation Organization gathered in the presidential palace tonight to try to find an answer to the Camp David accords and the prospect of an Arab state making peace with Israel.

But there were some notable absences, including Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, who apparently felt that this conference would not come up with anything more than a minimum consensus that Camp David was a bad thing. But Libya was represented, as were three states which have backed Mr. Sadat's policy — the Sudan, Morocco, and Oman.

The Arab foreign ministers, who met for four days before the heads of state assembled, approved yesterday a draft declaration condemning the Camp David accords, but refusing to impose sanctions on Egypt for negotiating peace with Israel. That declaration is now before the Arab chiefs of state.

The meeting, proposed by Iraq, is aimed at keeping the Arab camp united and at isolating Mr. Sadat. The tone was set by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr in his inaugural speech:

"We are not trying to isolate Egypt. We must not fall victims to emotional reaction and thus take wrongly a negative stand towards the people of Egypt."

"The president of Egypt is he who bears responsibility. He is

Rhodesians Raid Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

in shouts of "disgraceful" and "appalling" from Conservative opposition lawmakers, drowning out Foreign Secretary David Owen as he announced that the cost of the British arms shipments to Zambia was £10 million (about \$20 million).

Commenting on the Rhodesian air force strike announced today, Mr. Owen said "All this does is to underline the vital need for a negotiated settlement involving all these people who are currently fighting each other."

He said Britain will step up military training of Zambian troops in Britain but that no British troops or aircraft will be stationed in Zambia.

Smith Assaults Callaghan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith today criticized Premier James Callaghan of Britain and said that London must no longer evade its responsibilities in arranging an all-party conference to try to bring about a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

Mr. Callaghan said yesterday that he doubted whether the will for an all-party conference now existed. Mr. Smith said that he was "taken aback" by this statement.

"As the governments of the United States, Britain and Rhodesia have agreed to the conference, on whose part is there an unwillingness to attend?" Mr. Smith asked.

Rhodesia Nun Jailed In Guerrilla Incident

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A black Roman Catholic nun has been jailed for six months for failing to tell authorities that guerrillas had been at her mission near the Zambian border.

Magistrate Chris Cockerton sentenced Sister Clotilda Moyo, 26, to two years in jail on two counts of violating the Law and Order Act, but suspended 18 months of the sentence after the nun pleaded guilty. The magistrate said her case was aggravated by her failure to give police information even when she was asked.

On two occasions, four guerrillas forcibly took medicine from her mission and warned that she would be killed if she reported the incident. She later denied the insurgents had been in the area.

Wagner Granddaughter Backs Nazi Amnesty, Newspaper Says

MUNICH, Nov. 2 (AP) — The granddaughter of composer Richard Wagner, Winifred Wagner, was among 250 known ultrarightists and former Hitler supporters to sign a petition demanding amnesty for all Nazi war criminals, a rightist Munich newspaper reported today.

The weekly Deutsche National Zeitung said that others who signed the petition included rocket researcher Hermann Oberth, Arno Breker, one of Hitler's favorite sculptors; plane constructor Gerhard Fieseler; Ulrich Rudel, Hitler's favorite dive-bomber pilot; Otto Kranzbuehler, former war-crimes trial defense counsel for Adm. Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor, and Robert Servatius, defense lawyer for Adolf Eichmann, who carried out the program of Jewish extermination.

The statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes is to expire Dec. 31, next year, 30 years after the Federal Republic of Germany was established. However, it does not affect war crimes under investigation.

The petition apparently was prompted by Herbert Wehner, parliamentary whip of the ruling Social Democratic Party, who said during a recent visit to Israel that he favors abolition of the statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes and for murder in general.

Prior to Mr. Wehner's statement, party chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt backed letting the statute of limitations expire. Mr. Brandt and many jurists maintain that it is increasingly difficult to find reliable witnesses for the prosecution of war criminals.



BOWMAN, NOT BOXER — Premier Takeo Fukuda of Japan appears to be telegraphing a punch to President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, but he is only giving some tips on archery, which the president tried with indifference yesterday in Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda is at the left, and Mrs. Lopez Portillo is next to her husband.

To Avenge Government Crackdown

Beirut Renegades Attack Aide's Guards

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A rightist breakaway army unit and allied militiamen today opened fire on the commando escort of Defense Minister Fuad Butros, avenging a surprise crackdown on their leadership 24 hours earlier.

Four Lebanese Army commandos and four of the attackers were wounded in the automatic-weapon fire, some of them seriously, police and army sources said. A Christian militiaman was killed. Mr. Butros, in a limousine two cars back from the escort vehicles, was not hurt.

The mid-morning battle in the heart of Christian East Beirut was seen by officials as a rightist retaliation for a crackdown on a renegade army faction calling itself the Lebanese Revolutionary Army. Army commandos raided the mountain home of the renegades' leader, Capt. Samir Ashkar, early yesterday. They killed Capt. Ashkar and captured 13 of his followers in the strongest move since the civil war to reassert central government authority over a splintered military.

En Route to Airport

The avenging attackers had set up a barricade barely a block from Mr. Butros' home and opened fire on the motorcade that was to take him to Beirut airport for a flight to the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, police and army sources said.

The assailants sprayed the lead escort car with automatic rifle fire, wounding four commandos. The second commando vehicle returned fire, the sources said.

There were initial reports that a commando was also abducted, but no separate confirmation was available from police or army sources.

The two main Israeli-armed Christian militia groups — the

China Premier Arrives Sunday For Thai Talks

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrives here Sunday at the beginning of a Southeast Asian tour.

Although Mr. Teng's visit here will be on a lower key than his historic trip to Japan, the Thai consider it very important for them. Thai foreign policy under the government of Premier Kriangsak Chavanana appears now to favor compromise rather than confrontation with Thailand's Communist neighbors.

Gen. Kriangsak went to Peking in March and plans to visit Moscow in February.

The premier has said that Mr. Teng's visit is expected to consolidate already good relations with China.

His talks with the Chinese leader during the four-day visit are expected to cover developments in Cambodia and Vietnam.

U.S. Official Denies Report On Hanoi Ties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A top State Department official denied today that the United States had set a timetable for setting up diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, now traveling in the Pacific area, was quoted in news reports yesterday in Thailand as saying that the United States was planning to establish relations with Hanoi within two months.

Mr. Holbrooke, contacted in Burma, was quoted by a State Department spokesman today as saying, "At no time did I state or imply the United States would normalize relations with Vietnam on any specific timetable. I didn't for the simple reason that I know no decision has been made by the president. The statements in the press are inaccurate."

The State Department has said it is the U.S. intention to establish normal relations with Vietnam, but that it is necessary for the Vietnamese to drop their demand that the United States pay war reparations as a condition.

Israeli Army Youth Corps Said to Plan Settlements

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The Israeli Army's pioneering youth corps plans to build two settlements soon, one of them on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, a military spokesman said today.

The Golan settlement will be erected on Mount Dov in the Hermon range, the second will be at Ketzioyot, in Israeli territory near the boundary of the Sinai desert region, the spokesman said.

There was no indication of when work would begin but, once a decision is made, construction could begin "tomorrow, next month or even a year from now," the spokesman said.

The youth corps, called Nahal, generally establishes agricultural outposts in frontier areas for defensive purposes. They eventually become civilian settlements.

The youths are recruits who volunteer after basic training to join Nahal units.

Israel pledged during the Camp David summit in September not to build settlements in the occupied Arab territories during the three months of negotiations on a peace treaty with Egypt. Thus, construction of the settlements would not be expected to begin until mid-December at the earliest.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided a week ago to expand existing settlements in the territories, a move that angered the White House. The United States views the settlements as illegal and obstacles to peace.

No Funds for Settlements

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — The Israeli government has no funds available in this year's budget to finance expansion of settlements in occupied areas, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said yesterday.

Mr. Ehrlich was responding on Israeli television to questions about estimates in the press of the amount needed for the expansions; the estimates have ranged from \$15 million to \$30 million.

E. Berlin Escape Fails for Guard

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP) — An East German border guard failed today in an attempt to escape to West Berlin by jumping aboard a barge just before it left East Berlin.

The guard jumped onto the Westward-bound barge in the Spree river from a bridge near East Berlin's Friedrichstrasse train station, according to West Berlin police who saw the incident.

Other East German guards in a patrol boat spotted the escape attempt, stopped the barge, boarded it and arrested the soldier, West Berlin police said.

Czech Activist Granted Visa

VIENNA, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Czechoslovak dissident actor Pavel Landovski has been given conditional permission to travel in Western Europe for two years, dissident sources here said today.

Mr. Landovski had been refused travel documents since signing the Charter-77 human rights manifesto nearly two years ago.

The sources, in close touch with political dissidents in Prague, said that Mr. Landovski was granted a "working visa" valid for travel in West Germany and Austria after he agreed not to return to Czechoslovakia more than once during each year.

Genscher in Warsaw

WARSAW, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived here today for a three-day visit.

In Reporting Cabinet Talks on Peace Strategy

Israel Press Defying Military Censors

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (WP) — The Middle East negotiations in Washington have led to a feud between the Israeli press and the government over censorship of newspaper accounts of Cabinet discussions on peace strategy.

Israeli journalists and editors are protesting what they call news management by the government and censorship of reports of political discussions in the Cabinet on security grounds.

The editors are boycotting a tripartite censorship appeals committee and, in defiance of the rules, have begun dramatizing the censorship by displaying blocks of white space in the news columns where material has been deleted.

The government says, apparently correctly, that it is acting within the law. It also argues that restraints are needed to keep the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations from unraveling.

Controls on Leaks

To control leaks, Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been designating Cabinet meetings as meetings of the Ministerial Defense and Security Committee, thereby, theoretically, preventing public disclosure of what takes place.

A Cabinet member can be fined or imprisoned for talking about such meetings, and reporters and editors can be similarly punished if they publish the information. In practice, those sanctions have not been imposed.

Given the competitiveness of Israel's free-wheeling press and the loquaciousness of ministers who make up the coalition Cabinet, leaks are as certain as hot desert winds in July. Some ministers refuse comment when approached after the meetings, but others routinely oblige with accounts of the deliberations, with varying degrees of thoroughness and accuracy.

When that happens, the government turns, ironically, to a law that was enacted by the British government in 1933 to suppress the increasingly vocal Hebrew press.

The Mandatory Press Ordinance, which was translated into Hebrew and adopted by Israel, gives the government broad powers to control the news media.

One clause empowered the interior minister to stop publication of a newspaper if, in his opinion, publication could endanger public safety by causing panic or despair.

But the law is invoked principally by the Israeli Army censor to prevent the publication or broadcast of material considered to be a danger to national security, particularly military news.

The present controversy stems

from censorship of reports of Cabinet debates and votes on the Egyptian-Israeli draft treaties, and the government's instructions to its delegation in Washington.

White-Spaced Story

For example, Ha'aretz, the Hebrew morning paper, last week carried a story by its political reporter, Uzi Ben-Zion, under a headline that promised a reconstruction of the debate in which the Cabinet approved the draft treaty but backed on a number of amendments.

The story was broken up by large

blocks of white space indicating heavy censorship. In some cases the narrative was interrupted mid-sentence.

Mr. Ben-Zion wrote, "There is dissatisfaction in the Cabinet, though the new draft is incomparably better." "White space" followed. The censor also deleted parts of the story that obliquely dealt with the proposed Israeli amendments, the number of ministers who opposed the draft, and the preamble language, purportedly linking the bilateral to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

UN Film on Palestinian Problem Draws Unanimous Condemnation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat gets to say 30 words and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan about 150 in a United Nations film on the Palestinians now nearing completion.

Footage of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was left on the cutting-room floor. Some sources said that he preferred not to appear in the film, tentatively entitled "The Palestinian People Do Have Rights," because of the controversy surrounding his role in the 1973 Arab boycott. According to a UN official, no one who is politically involved will be satisfied with the final product — the Palestinians perhaps least of all. U.S. Jewish groups and other American supporters of Israel greeted the General Assembly-approved documentary project with outrage.

The U.S. government has promised to fund funds for the movie, which is being produced by the UN Office of Public Information, and U.S. officials will boycott the UN Day of Solidarity ceremonies on Nov. 29, when it will be screened.

Canadian Marcel Martin, the United Nations director of radio-visual services, has received threats of violence because of the film project.

U.S. Pullout Aid to Israel Made Issue Over Settlers

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT) — A new area of dispute has arisen between the Carter administration and the government of Israel as a result of disagreement over interpretation of the Middle East peace accords reached in conjunction with Egypt in September, Israeli and U.S. officials said yesterday.

At issue, the officials said, is the nature and timing of United States economic assistance that would compensate Israel for the loss of military bases in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.

The administration remains vexed, officials said, over the Begin government's announcement a week ago that it would expand Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank region of Jordan. Mr. Carter last week sent a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin protesting that the decision violated understandings they had reached just before the Camp David accords were signed Sept. 17.

Mr. Begin responded with a strong defense of the action on the settlements taken by the Israeli Cabinet.

Aid Discussions Delayed

Apparently, Mr. Carter decided Sunday to indicate his displeasure by holding up action on the economic-aid discussions with Israel.

In the Camp David agreements, the United States undertook to build two airfields in Israel's Negev region to supplement air bases in the Sinai from which Israel would withdraw. Additional compensatory aid, also was discussed at Camp David, with some officials talking of sums reaching as high as \$4 billion.

But on Monday the administration disclosed that it had indefinitely postponed a visit to Israel by David McGiffert, an assistant secretary of defense, to open consultation on the aid issue. Instead, a relatively low-level team of U.S. military specialists is to be sent next week to Israel to make a

Gas Pipeline Blasts

Kill 52 in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2, (Reuters) — At least 52 persons were killed and 21 injured by two explosions today in an gas pipeline in Huimanguillo, about 500 miles southeast of here, authorities said.

The two blasts occurred in a pipeline running between the refinery of Ciudad Pemex in the southeastern state of Tabasco, and the capital. The cause of the blasts was not known.

Cosmonauts End Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

received supplies from three manned Progress cargo capsules that were sent to dock with the Salyut station. They also had four visitors — a Polish cosmonaut, a Soviet colleague who stayed in June 28 to July 3, and an East German man who arrived with a Soviet cosmonaut from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3.

Soviet capability to send men and equipment from earth space and back is regarded as a significant breakthrough. The United States plans such round-trip missions in its more sophisticated shuttle space shuttle, but not in 1980. The Russians have proposed using the shuttle and the Salyut in joint missions then, and United States has the proposal under study.

While in space, the two cosmonauts performed both medical and biological experiments and a few of cosmic engineering. The cosmonauts regularly conducted visual observations of the earth's surface and oceans, but said they did "to study natural resources and environment."

Experiments on Metal

From an altitude of 180 miles they were able to pinpoint objects on the earth to within a couple of hundred yards, according to reports. The two men performed more than 50 experiments to create metal alloys and conditions of weightlessness, some of which may turn out to be practical use even though they did not be made under conditions of gravity on earth.

Only a year ago, a Soviet attempt to dock a Soyuz launch capsule with the Salyut station failed, but the men in charge of the Soviet program have gained considerable confidence since then. Last Sunday Tass disclosed that the crew would be returning to earth this week, and it has been learned that the Russians told the United States a month ago that this mission would last 140 days.

In the past, Soviet space missions were often shrouded in secrecy. But as competition with the United States has lessened — the last U.S. manned space flight was in 1977 when an Apollo craft docked with Soviet crew in orbit — limited changes of data and experiment have taken place.

"We've got some very sophisticated equipment and technique for space medicine," a U.S. diplomat said, "but they've got the man up in space."

Strong Soviet Quake

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)

— An earthquake registering 6.7 on the Richter scale yesterday struck the south-central Soviet Union, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.



WAXING ELEGANT — The three couples waiting outside a London phone booth are effigies of a famous pair: the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. At left stands the couple who will act out their story on British television soon. They are Edward Fox and Cynthia Harris.

2,700 Split \$15 Million

Immigration Inspectors Pile Up Overtime in U.S.

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The approximately 2,700 U.S. immigration inspectors received a total of nearly \$15 million in overtime pay — above their basic pay — in the last fiscal year, according to figures prepared by the payroll staff of the Justice Department.

A report on the overtime pay is being prepared hurriedly because of a congressional inquiry that revealed last week the Justice Department was paying huge amounts of overtime, compared with other agencies, surveyed. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is a part of the Justice Department.

Immigration inspectors accounted for most of that money because of a 1931 law that gives them what a Justice Department official called "every preferential" premium pay for working nights, weekends and holidays.

In fact, the payroll employees at the Justice Department discovered yesterday that, because of a computer error, the figures on their highest such payments, supplied to congressional investigators last week, were too low.

1,000 Hours

Their original estimates showed that 458 Justice Department employees had worked at premium rates at least 1,000 hours each — the equivalent of six months' work at premium rates — during a recent year. Yesterday, they said the figure actually is 791 employees who worked that much; of those, 723 were immigration inspectors.

The figure also included 38 U.S. marshals, 27 agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency, a U.S. attorney and two tax-divisions aides, the report said.

A 1931 law that sets premium pay for immigration inspectors is "certainly more generous" than overtime or premium-pay provisions for other federal workers, said Ben Wiseman, who is responsible for pay policy at the Justice Department. "The only one that approaches it," he said, "is the special overtime law for air-traffic controllers."

The law provides for immigration inspectors at U.S. ports of entry to be paid as much as 2½ days' pay for working up to eight hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. week-nights; and as much as three days' pay for eight hours' work on Sundays or holidays.

The complex premium-pay laws are "the results of compromises," Mr. Wiseman said. The 1931 law was passed, he said, when "Sunday was supposed to be a day of rest... it is sort of an anachronism."

Some immigration inspectors, "probably fewer than 100," officials say, are able to earn more in overtime or premiums than the amount of their base pay.

MANAGUA, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The International Monetary Fund has delayed a \$20 million loan to the United States in an attempt to force President Anastasio Somoza to make concessions to his opponents.

The IMF decision was announced last night by Nicaraguan Central Bank President Roberto Somoza Barquero, who said the nation will have to "take additional measures" to meet its \$900 million debt.

Meanwhile, eight suspected Sandinista Liberation Front guerrillas were killed yesterday in two separate clashes with National Guard troops in the city of Chinandega, 120 miles north of Managua.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — West Germany and the United States yesterday signed an agreement that officials said could lower round-trip air fare between the two countries from \$400 to \$300.

The agreement provides that the two countries where the passenger can make a stopover will determine what the passenger pays.

James Atwood, who negotiated the agreement for the United States, said that it was less liberal than the recent accord between the United States and Israel, which allows an airline to set any price for a flight unless it is disproved by a government.

Mr. Atwood, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for transportation, said, however, that the agreement was among the most liberal that the United States has. He termed West Germany the United States' most important "aviation partner" in Europe.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 2 (AP) — A national daily newspaper called "The Star" began publishing here today with an initial print run of 1.3 million copies.

The owners, Express Newspapers of London, launched the 32-page tabloid to compete with the Daily Mirror and the Sun, copying their format of sports and crime news and pictures of topless women.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A Zagreb district court has sentenced five Croatian extremists to jail terms ranging from one to five years for planning to overthrow the government and separate the Croatian Republic from the Yugoslav federation, newspaper reports said today.

The five were linked with a group of Ustashi terrorists in exile in the West. The Ustashi implicated include Bruno Busic, a Croatian journalist who was killed by an unknown gunman in Paris last month. He was the brother of Zvonko Busic, the leader of a Croatian commando that hijacked a Chicago-New York flight and forced it to fly to Paris in September, 1976.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A subcommittee study was undertaken as a case study of the elaborate lobbying campaign that the Korean government aimed at the U.S. government, media, and academic circles in the early 1970s in an effort to continue the flow of U.S. aid to the increasingly authoritarian regime of Park Chung Hee.

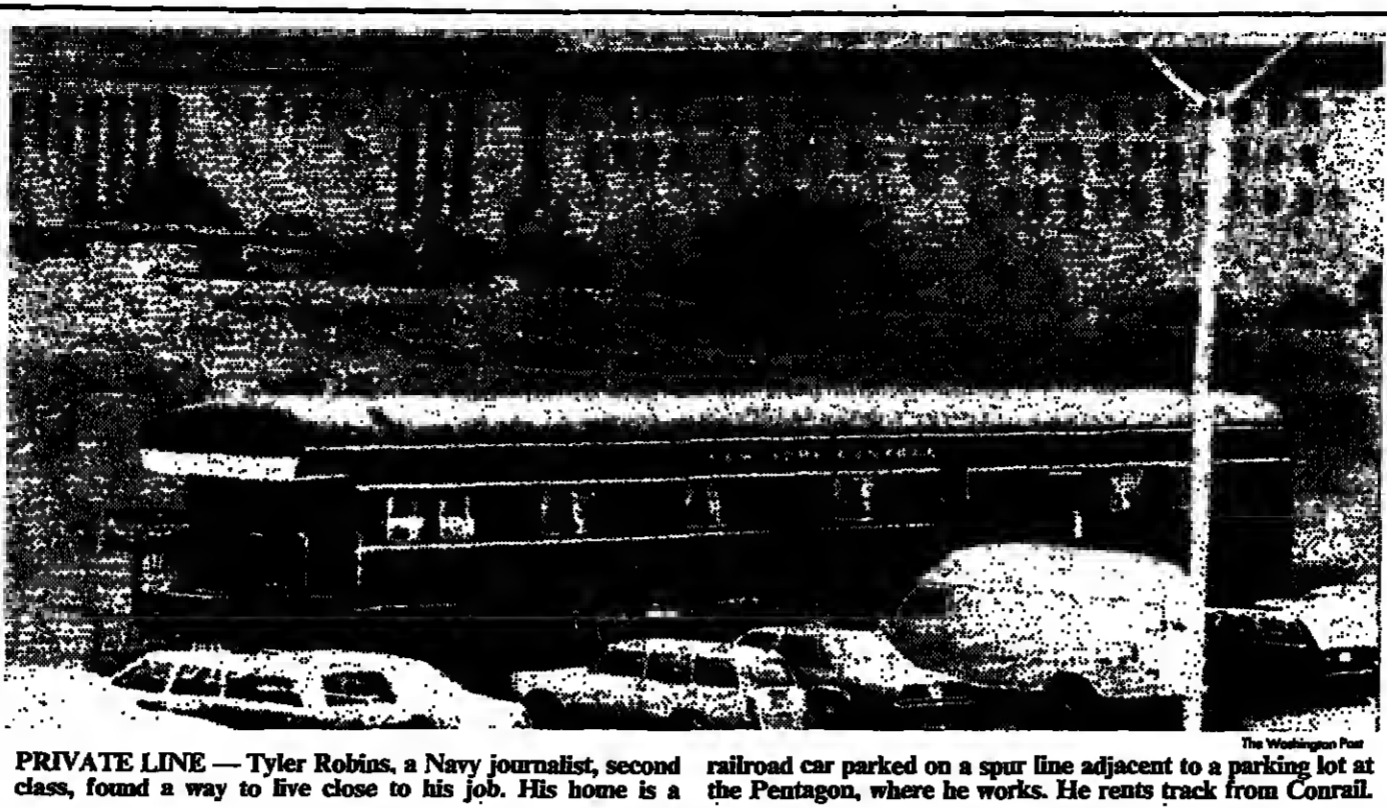
"We don't think the effort had any material effect on U.S. policy," Rep. Fraser said. "We think they wasted their money."

Subcommittee investigators spent a great deal of time trying to trace the movement of money and people in the "Moon organization." They found, for instance, that a Moon account in Washington's Diplomat National Bank held \$7 million in early last year, and had transferred \$2.3 million to Moon-operated fishing businesses and a New York newspaper, News World.

The report said that the subcommittee found evidence that Moon followers broke U.S. currency-reporting laws by carrying large amounts of cash into the country.

More than \$1 million of this money was used to finance church members' purchases of Diplomat Bank stock, some of which appear to have violated banking laws, the report said.

The "Moon organization" was labeled as such by the subcommittee, the report said, because the church and various affiliated groups constitute "essentially one



PRIVATE LINE — Tyler Robbins, a Navy journalist, second class, found a way to live close to his job. His home is a railroad car parked on a spur line adjacent to a parking lot at the Pentagon, where he works. He rents track from Conrail.

Marshall Islanders Will Return in 1980

Radioactive Soil on Atoll Is Cleared by U.S. Soldiers

ENIWETOK ATOLL, Marshall Islands, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The experts say that one would absorb more "normal background radiation" in Eniwetok than on the former nuclear test site. Yet military men wearing lead anti-contamination suits are working 10 and 12 hours a day, cutting, digging, hauling and dumping, to make Eniwetok safe for the 1980 return of its Marshallese owners.

Is the three-year Eniwetok cleanup a \$100 million make-work project? Or, does the paradox underscore the uncertainty of the effects of nuclear radiation? Could the resettlement of Eniwetok fail — as did the resettlement of Bikini atoll?

Eniwetok is a circle of 40 islands, 150 miles west of Bikini, in the Marshall Islands group of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

The war-scarred atoll, where hundreds of Japanese are believed to have died, was sought for U.S. nuclear testing in December, 1947. Between then and 1958, 43 nuclear devices were detonated on Eniwetok's northern islands, including the first hydrogen bomb, "Mike," almost 1,000 times as powerful as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The atoll's 136 residents were moved 120 miles southwest to Ujae atoll in 1947, where they and their offspring now await completion of the cleanup that they helped plan with the departments of Defense, Energy and Interior.

The removal of radioactive soil and radioactive and nonradioactive debris from the tests, under the direction of the Defense Nuclear Agency, has involved up to 900 men from U.S. military bases for tours of 150 days or a year. The project, begun in mid-1977, is now half complete.

"At one time, we were working on 19 islands simultaneously. Now we've wrapped down to Janet. We finished the soil removal on Sally yesterday," said 1st Lt. Richard Moran, Bangor, Maine, who heads the soil removal detail on Eniwetok for the 84th Army Engineers.

"Janet" and "Sally" are the military nicknames for Enjebe and Aomom. The islands, which were once green with coconut palms, are now barren and dry.

A \$100,000 tracked vehicle creeps along the 50-meter grid lines, reading the soil for traces of americium, the sign of plutonium, the "dirty" fuel of nuclear fission.

When it is found, the vehicle outlines the scope of the job on its computer and the army engineers begin cutting and hauling. Depending on the degree of contamination, they wear masks and boots, or full anti-contamination suits to avoid possible contact with the dangerous alpha particles of the radioactive products of fission.

"Alpha radiation won't penetrate paper, but it is the main reason for the cleanup," said Maj. Lloyd Collo, the assistant operations officer for the joint-service effort. "If alpha is inhaled or ingested, it goes to work on organs like the thyroid and can be very toxic."

Beta and gamma radiation are also present, but not a major concern, since their levels are low, their half-lives are short, and the northern islands of Eniwetok will not be rehabilitated by the Eniwetok people.

The alpha-contaminated soil as well as the steel and concrete debris too contaminated with gamma or beta radiation to be dumped into Eniwetok lagoon is taken to Runit Island. There the contaminated soil is mixed with coral aggregate and trucked to Cactus Crater, a big hole left by a 1958 nuclear test, where it is "entombed" by pumping it to the bottom. When the Eniwetok cleanup ends in 1980, Cactus Crater will be capped, and the island of Runit will be declared off limits.

U.K. Aid Urged To Cut S. Africa Oil to Rhodesia

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Commonwealth countries today asked Britain to seek guarantees from South Africa that it would not export oil to Rhodesia.

A statement issued by the Commonwealth's watchdog Committee on Southern Africa, after a meeting here, said the British should act with the United States, France, Iran and other relevant governments. The 38-member committee examined a report outlining urgent proposals for tightening oil sanctions against Rhodesia. The report said that any such attempt must involve confronting South Africa on this issue.

Iran is a big exporter of oil to South Africa. The United States, France and Britain are permanent Western members of the United Nations Security Council. The report said that Rhodesia now gets all its oil supplies directly from South Africa — about 16,000 barrels a day.

The committee expressed grave concern over what it called recent disquieting revelations that British oil companies had supplied oil to Rhodesia in defiance of UN sanctions.

Italy Rejects Bid for Krause

BERN, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The Swiss government said today that Italy has rejected its request for the extradition of Petra Krause, the German-Italian terrorist suspect.

The Swiss Justice Ministry said that it was told that Mrs. Krause, 38, who is under house arrest in Naples, "is too sick to be transported."

Mrs. Krause was to have gone on trial Nov. 27 in Zurich on charges of bank robbery and raids on Swiss Army camps. She is also charged in Italy with terrorist acts.

1,000 Indochinese To France a Month

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — About 1,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia arrive in France each month, the National Assembly was told today.

Dispute Over Powers

Ottawa, Provinces Agree On Constitutional Panel

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (NYT) — Canada's tenth effort in 50 years to make a new constitution ended here yesterday with a shaky agreement between the 10 provinces and the federal government to try to settle at least part of the problem in the next three months.

A special committee was set up to examine a possible accord and to report to a meeting of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and provincial premiers Feb. 5 and 6.

The attempt to resolve the almost constant tension between the federal government and the provinces made some progress Tuesday when Mr. Trudeau, a strong proponent of central authority, gave some signs that he would be willing to yield power in several fields to the provinces. But when he insisted on some concessions in return, including a demand that the Constitution be made a Canadian document instead of a British Act of Parliament as it is at present, he ran into solid resistance from French-speaking Quebec.

Other provinces were also taken aback by Mr. Trudeau's apparent attachment of conditions to his willingness to give up power.

Premier Rene Levesque of Quebec, who seeks eventual political sovereignty for his province, insisted, as have other Quebec premiers in the past, that the question of the redistribution of power between Ottawa and the provinces be settled first. He announced that Quebec would refuse to discuss in the special committee the question of making the Constitution a Canadian document and of establishing a formula to amend it in Canada.

Behind Mr. Levesque's stand is a long-standing Quebec fear that, with only a quarter of the country's population, it will be flooded through votes by English-speaking Canada of future constitutional amendments.

Canada must now ask the British Parliament to act if the constitution is to be amended. Mr. Trudeau pointed out that Canada is the only independent nation not to have its own constitution and he made it plain that he is no longer willing to go to England with his hat in hand. There were bitter exchanges between Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Levesque until the latter said that he was putting an end to them "because two Quebecers are making spectacles of themselves."

Behind Mr. Trudeau's wish to end the 111-year-old British North America Act appeared to be his desire to become the father of Canada's first constitution of its own. But various by-elections and informal polls have shown his popularity to be sagging, and it is increasingly uncertain that he will continue as prime minister after June. Time is therefore running out on him, and the battered state of his authority was apparent to all the participants, almost all of whom are associated with opposition political groups.

Reminders of Her Rule Haunt Gandhi Campaign

By William Borders

CHIKMAGALUR, India, Nov. 2 (NYT) — In this lush, green, coffee-growing area 1,000 miles south of New Delhi, India, Gandhi is campaigning hard for a political comeback.

The former prime minister, who is 60, is running for Parliament in a by-election to be held here on Sunday that will mark what is likely to be a crucial turn in her long public career.

Racing around the remote and primitive district at her customary tireless pace, Mrs. Gandhi often addresses a dozen roadside rallies a day, with sharp attacks on the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Dogged by reminders of her government's authoritarianism in 1975 and 1976, a record that cost her the prime ministership in the national election last year and which her opponents have made the principal issue of this one.

"She was a dictator before and she'd be a dictator again," Indian Minister of Industry George Fernandes said at a village meeting near here the other day. "We must reject this woman's fascism once and for all."

Mr. Fernandes is one of several high-ranking members of Mr. Desai's government who have come here from New Delhi to join the campaign against Mrs. Gandhi.

Because Mr. Fernandes is a native of the area, Mr. Desai assigned him to devote full time to the campaign on behalf of Veerendra Patil, a former state chief minister who is the Janata Party's candidate against Mrs. Gandhi. Speaking in Kannada, the language of this region, Mr. Patil and Mr. Fernandes constantly remind the voters that Mrs. Gandhi is an outsider from northern India.

Doubts Fairness in North

Mrs. Gandhi, who must speak here in English and then wait while her statements are translated, replies that she could not expect a fair election in the north, where the state governments are controlled by the Janata Party.

The government here in Karnataka is one of several high-ranking members of Mr. Desai's government who have come here from New Delhi to join the campaign against Mrs. Gandhi.

10 Survivors Of Navy Crash Arrive in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Ten survivors and the bodies of three crew members of a U.S. Navy reconnaissance plane that crashed last week in the north Pacific arrived in Japan today on the way home.

Upon arrival at the U.S. Air Force base at Yokota, just outside of Tokyo, the 10 crew members received full military honors.

A regular Japan Air Lines flight carrying the survivors and coffins bearing the bodies of the three crewmen left the Soviet Far East city of Khabarovsk and arrived in Niigata, Japan, from where they were taken to the air base.

The plane crashed last Thursday 300 miles off the coast of Siberia. A Soviet trawler found the 10 men and three bodies floating on rafts. They were taken aboard after having spent 12 hours at sea in high winds.

The survivors were declared to be in "basically good condition" by the medical officer of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Turk Crops Inundated

ISTANBUL, Nov. 2 (AP) — Grain crops in more than 20 villages in eastern Turkey were inundated because of heavy rain in the area since Tuesday, press reports said today.

STOP!

THIS IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN PARIS...

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX

Phone: 261.71.71, (2nd Floor, Elevator)

NEAR OPERA

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAMELESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

FREE SAMPLES

Sub-Professional Employees

Tribunal Upholds Pay Cut For UN Staff in Geneva

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP) — A UN tribunal yesterday upheld a 17-percent cut in the salary scale for UN general service workers in Geneva.

The administrative tribunal, a court for UN employer-employee disputes, ruled that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had the right to cut the salaries last January without consulting the employees.

The court found that although UN officials had generally made a practice of consulting employees before salary changes, representatives of UN employees in Geneva neglected to avail themselves of the several opportunities offered for such consultations.

It also noted that, in testifying before the General Assembly's budgetary committee here late last year, the Geneva staff representatives severely criticized a report of the International Civil Service Commission recommending the decrease and warned against adoption of the recommendation.

"The tribunal reaches the conclusion," the judgment read, "that in view of the negative attitude adopted by the staff representatives, the respondent [Mr. Waldheim] could not reasonably be expected to follow the [consultation] procedures followed in the past."

"The tribunal therefore decides that there has been no breach of obligation on the part of the respondent and that the salary scale promulgated by him effective Jan. 1, 1978, is not vitiated."

General service employees include guards, messengers, typists and others below the official and professional civil service levels. The United Nations and seven related

organizations have 4,000 such employees in Geneva. 1,340 on the UN payroll.

The salary cut affected only general service workers entering employment on or after Jan. 1. Salaries ranging from 29,747 up to 69,370 Swiss francs were reduced to a range from 24,511 to 57,671 Swiss francs.

The cut followed a raise that the Geneva general service workers got by an agreement negotiated with Mr. Waldheim's chief Geneva representative on April 23, 1976, after a strike.

UN staff regulations empower the secretary-general to fix salaries on the basis of the best prevailing conditions of employment in the locality of the UN office concerned.

The workers struck because they felt that a survey of local conditions had resulted in salaries that were too low. After they got the raise, the International Civil Service Commission, on the basis of a new survey, decided that the new salaries were too high and recommended that Mr. Waldheim cut them.

Two Rhodesians On Peace Team To Be Executed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (AP) — Two followers of a Rhodesian internal black leader were sentenced to death yesterday by a Salisbury court for murdering five

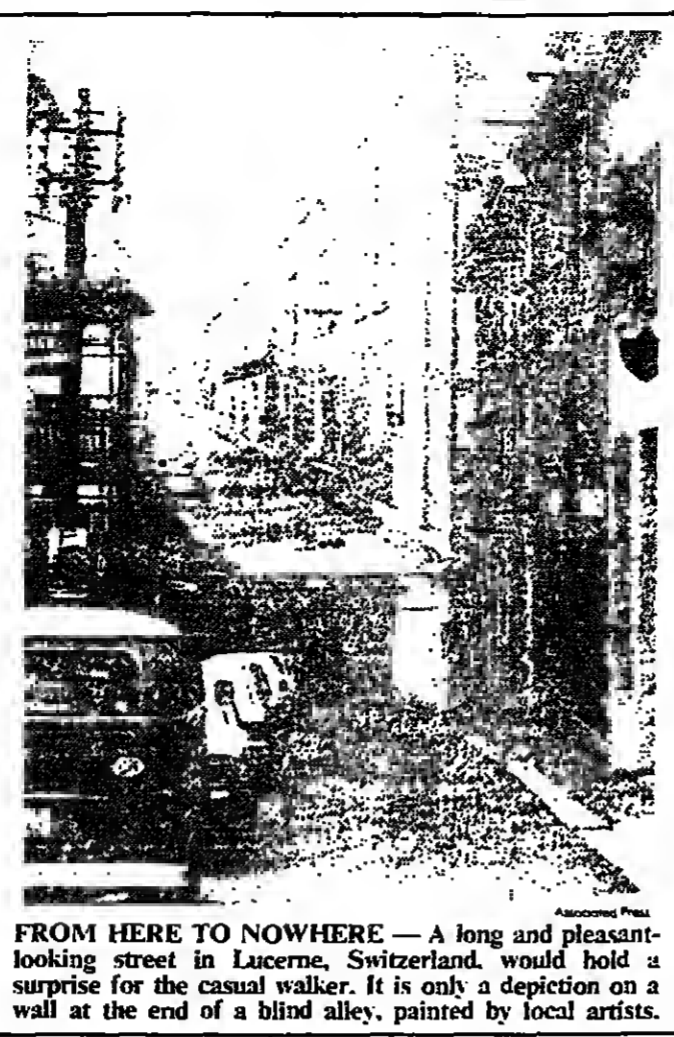
tribesmen while on a mission to talk black guerrillas into laying down their arms.

The two were followers of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of three blacks who joined Prime Minister Ian Smith in the interim bilateral government rejected by externally based guerrillas.

The court said that the two men, Peter Kadungure, 23, and Tedeo Rukuni, 23, were part of a group dispatched in July to an area where guerrillas were believed to be operating. They were armed for self-defense, but their mission was to find guerrillas and explain to them the March 3 internal settlement and urge them to stop fighting.

On July 18, in the village of Marureka, the court said, the two defendants herded five men into the bush and asked them whom they supported. When the men said they supported the guerrillas, Kadungure and Rukuni shot them, the court said.

About 50 members of similar teams have been killed by guerrillas since the effort to win nationalists over the internal settlement began earlier this year.



FROM HERE TO NOWHERE — A long and pleasant-looking street in Lucerne, Switzerland, would hold a surprise for the casual walker. It is only a depiction on a wall at the end of a blind alley, painted by local artists.

Ivan Kairov, Russian Ex-Minister, Education Expert, Is Dead at 84

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The former Russian Federation education minister, Ivan Kairov, 84, a leading Soviet education authority, has died. Tass reported today.

Tass quoted an obituary signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin that said that Soviet schools "have sustained a grave loss." The report did not give the circumstances of Mr. Kairov's death or when he died.

Born in 1893, Mr. Kairov was a member of the Soviet Communist Party since the Russian Revolution

of 1917. He held the chair of pedagogy at Moscow University from 1937 to 1942 and was education minister of the Russian Federal Republic from 1949 to 1956.

He held three Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and was named a Hero of Socialist Labor in 1963.

Y.Y. Vevers

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Retired Maj. Gen. Y. Y. Vevers, the former chairman of the KGB state security police in Latvia, has died, the newspaper Sovetskaya Latvija reported this week. Gen. Vevers was chairman of the KGB in Latvia from 1954 to 1963.

Giuseppe Berto

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP) — Giuseppe Berto, 64, author of a number of novels written in a realistic style, died here yesterday of cancer. His novels included "Heaven is Red," "God's Works," "The Bandit" and "The Dark Fall."

Ground Crew Strike Halts Mexico Airline

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Mexican Airline ground crews went on strike for a 25 percent wage increase yesterday, leaving more than 6,000 passengers stranded at 15 airports throughout Mexico.

The strike began four days after 800 air controllers agreed to return to work following a three-week

FASHION

Bibi Shoots to Top Of the Hat Parade

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT) — According to the fashion calendar, this is the year of the *bibi*.

A *bibi* is a hat and yet not a hat. The very name suggests something zany (it is) and small (it's that too). The *bibi* is a fluffy little concoction having no real sartorial sense — the most important criterion is that it not be serious.

Bibis made a comeback last year with Kenzo's Nehru cap, adopted by young girls in all the major capitals. But the real seal of approval came from the last couture collections, notably Givenchy's, whose *bibi* collection at Bergdorf Goodman was sold out before Labor Day.

Bibis have been cropping up at dinners and premieres in Paris as well, where Princess Caroline wore a *mini-bibi* (just a little veil, really) at a recent Guy de Rothschild supper party.

But nowhere has the *bibi* been as successful as in England — where, thanks to the monarchy, the hat industry has never died; girls here wear *bibis* day and night. Kenzo's remains one of the most popular, coming in every possible fabric and many of them sequined.

But here the man most likely to capitalize on *bibis* is Frederick Fox, hatmaker to the queen since 1971. He was responsible for Her Majesty's pink Jubilee hat, a jangle with 25 bell-shaped flowers (one for each year of her reign).

Made Hats for Mother

Fox is a quiet, soft-spoken Australian one would not readily associate with *bibi*-world. But he found his way at an early age: "I was 11," he recalls, "when I started making hats for my mother and sisters."

Fox is obviously delighted with the current hat explosion. "This



Frederick Fox with selection of his bibis.

out fantasy clothes. We are going into a new dimension of dressing. That's where hats come in."

Not Even Hats

Showing his own hats, he says: "Some aren't even hats. They're just little concoctions." One is a piece of veil with a plume, another a crocheted velvet cap covered with veiling and topped with a maharajah plume. Still another was a sequin beret that sits bravely forward. "This one" — he points at

one that is almost alive — "is a cascade of cock feathers, each individually set so that you can manipulate them to suit the face." His best-seller is a simple veil attached to a black sequin bow.

Crazy as his are, Fox insists that *bibis* "must be witty without being jockey. I don't want to make a joke out of women. I want them to be beautiful and feel beautiful."

And what about Her Majesty? Any chance she too will go for *bibis*? "I don't think so."

Theater in Paris

A Sprightly J.B. Priestley Calls

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — J. B. Priestley is 84 and hasn't written a play in a long while; more's the pity, for he has made valuable contributions to international theater.

"Mr. Kettle and Mrs. Moon," the sprightly comedy with which he signed off (one trusts only temporarily) has been adapted by Maurice Kutz as "Si Tout Le Monde en Faisait Autant," and is running at the Theatre en Rond. Priestley inevitably has something arresting to say, and it is a pleasure to hear his voice rising above customary

regimented society; the message continues to apply universally.

The scene is a drab Midlands town, and its protagonist is a bank employee who has had enough. One rainy November morning he decides against going to his desk, buys himself a set of cymbals and stays home — to accompany the "Prince Igor" dances on the phonograph.

Lovers

His truancy brings his boss and a police inspector to have a look; word spreads that he has gone insane. The wife of an eminent townsman comes to consult him about her business affairs. He explains his new-found philosophy to her and, having made a quick convert of her, he becomes her lover. But to break their binding chains is no easy task. One is reminded of Gauguin's rejection of the humdrum existence, but in flight to freedom he went it alone, accompanied by neither his own nor a neighbor's wife.

Andre Villiers has staged the play ingeniously in the arena, his directorial invention lending fluidity to a script that is filled with good talk. The aftermath of what movie scenarios would call the surrender scene is deftly managed, with subtle spotlighting of the discarded dressing-gown, tell-tale champagne glasses and deserted banquet table, and a faintly-heard lyrical passage from "Prince Igor."

Properly handled, too, is the scene in which a group of provincial Babbitts express their opinions on the Woman Question. "I've sometimes had a notion that in a properly planned world, you'd have to set them apart somehow, where they couldn't make mischief except among themselves," allows the most pompous of the gathering. The resulting burst of laughter is abruptly cut off by the entrance of the independent Mrs. Moon.

She is played with strong character and seductive allure by Marie-Therese Arene; Henri Garcin, an expert farceur, is the rebellious bank clerk. In support Guy Kerner is impressive as gray eminence of conformism. The others acquit themselves with honors in this wise and witty Priestley play.

Imposing Beginning

Priestley began his career imposingly with "Dangerous Corner," which absorbingly appropriated the what-might-have-happened device. His so-called relativity plays restated in fascinating stage terms the time theories of Dunne and Ouspensky. In a more frivolous vein were his rogues' comedy "La-burnum Grove" and his jolly picture of Edwardian Yorkshire, "When We Are Married." He took a pleasantly backward glance at pre-1914 provincial England in

"Eden End," and discussed fascism and communism in "Bees on the Boat Deck" and love and marriage in "Ever Since Paradise."

During the war he supplied the troops with the informative comedy, "How Are They All at Home?" and crystal ball-gazed into the future with "They Came to a City." At the war's end came "An Inspector Calls," with its world premiere in Moscow, and subsequent stagings in London, New York, Paris and elsewhere; it is frequently revived. Priestley wears extremely well, for he has, along with Shaw and Galsworthy, the gift of theatrical animation of ideas.

The Compagnie Recond-Barraut is observing the bicentennial of Voltaire's death in a way that the great man of logic and intelligence probably would have approved. At the Theatre d'Orsay, you will find an enchanting presentation of Georges Coulouges' dramatization of "Zadig."

The matchless master's limpid language, sparkling epigrams, humor, gaiety and undecorated of ironic irony have been captured in an imaginative divertissement pleasing to ear and eye.

The original spectacle almost never fails; its exotic glitter has fascinated and delighted millions. The "Zadig" of the Theatre d'Orsay is not elaborate — it is a spectacle in miniature but of exquisite craftsmanship. The striking decor and costumes, Serge Franklin's evocative score and Voltaire's perfect text are blended into an Arabian Nights' entertainment of impeccable taste.

Despite its Babylonian setting, "Zadig" was an urbane satire of the age of Louis XV — of its court, its regime, its religion. Certain of its figures were drawn from life, but it matters little who was who, since their like are ever with us and the destiny-providence debate is still going on.

Jose-Maria Flotats is a handsome Zadig, Nita Klein is Queen Astaré and the capricious Missouf, and Jean-Louis Barraut, with squirrelish industry, undertakes five roles — the most important being that of the booming prophet who reveals the bitter truths of existence.

Arts Agenda

Jacqueline Rayet has been engaged as *maître de ballet* for the Paris Opera, beginning Jan. 1 with the special responsibility of creating and directing a group within the corps de ballet devoted to the creation of contemporary ballets and of arranging for performances by the troupe in theaters around Paris and in the provinces.

ON TOUR — Saxman Benny Waters, continuing his swing through Britain, will be in London at the Pizza Express Nov. 3; he'll be in Wolverhampton the 4th; the next day in Lingfield at noon and Bracknell in the evening; Cardiff the 6th; Witney, near Oxford, the 7th; Liverpool the 8th and Nottingham the 9th.

PARIS — Max Roach will be at the Forum des Halles Nov. 5 at 8 p.m.; Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweet) Edison at the Patio Bar in the Hotel Meridien for a month starting Nov. 6; The Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Big Band at the Stadium Nov. 7 at 9 p.m.; and Esther Phillips at Salle Pleyel Nov. 8 at 9 p.m.

Three musicians from "Bubbling Brown Sugar" are doing extra work and living up to the Paris night scene: Longineu Parsons, Gene Ghee and Tony Viscardo are appearing at the Chevalier du Temple every Tuesday and Saturday — after "Sugar," of course.

LONDON — Sarah Vaughan

—FRANK VAN BRKLE

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

For sale due to relocation

135 acre estate

South of France between Aix, St-Tropez and Cannes. One hour drive to airport. Superb view and surroundings.

Typical ancient house 14 rooms, 4 baths. Remodeling almost completed. Separate four-room brand new house for personnel. 3 telephone lines + telex.

Call Paris: 260.25.97 or 500.91.41.

JEDDAH

SAUDI ARABIA

Well-appointed new 3-story apartment house in Al-Bahra prime residential district, close to W. German Ambassador's residence.

Each floor has self-contained apartment with 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, dining room, kitchen. Penthouse studio has kitchen and spacious terrace.

FOR RENTAL

separately or totally as company residence. Phone Jeddah 20450 or Geneva 320594 or 460310.

CANADA

"QUEEN ELIZABETH TOWERS"

200 luxury Condominiums in the centre of Ottawa, capital of Canada.

GUARANTEED NET CASH INCOME 6% ON YOUR INVESTMENT FOR 5 YEARS

Prices from \$40,000 - \$120,000 50% Cash

Protect your money Buy real estate.

Builder and guarantor: DEL CORPORATION

one of the largest North American housing contractors.

Exclusive Agents:

winzen

Please write to: Winzen Real Estate Ltd., 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2C9, Canada.

Phone: 416-663-0071. Telex: CKVR NTL TOR 06-73621.

DISTINCTIVE PROPERTIES

Brochured for your convenience

MC LEAN, VA. Impressive Williamburg manor house on 6-acre estate. 20,000 sq. ft. living area with ballroom, 12 bedrooms, domestic quarters, heated pool and all amenities for family living & entertaining. \$2,225,000. Broker: #100

NASSAU, BAHAMAS Magnificent 4-acre estate with tennis court and pool & bedrooms. 8 baths with 2 servants bedrooms and bath and more. \$2,250,000. Broker: #101

Request brochures from:

ILLUSTRATED PROPERTIES, INC.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE SERVICES

450 ROYAL PALM WAY, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33480

TELEPHONE: (305) 655-3551 • CABLE: I.P.I.

Flaine-french-alps the international resort

APARTMENTS FOR SALE 44 MILES FROM GENEVA IN DE LUXE CONDOMINIUMS

Designed by world famous architect Marcel Breuer, Flaine offers 100 miles of ski runs, cross country skiing, skating rink, heated swimming pool, saunas, 26 tennis courts in summer time, riding.

For entertainment, concerts, art exhibitions, cinema, night-clubs, bridge tournaments.

Apartments of 1, 2 and 3 main rooms are available at Flaine-Forêt. "American" kitchens including dishwasher, refrigerator. First quality materials have been used. Prices range from 165,000 FF to 550,000 FF.

For a rock sound investment call: Flaine real estate

23, rue Cambon 75001 Paris - Tel.: 261.55.17.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

Splendid apartment decorated with taste

For sale in

"MILLEFIORE"

3 main rooms, 2 bathrooms, parking, cellar.

Panoramic view of the coast and the sea.

SOLE AGENT:

A.G.E.D.I.

(L'Astoria 5th floor)

26 bis. Bld. Princesse-Charlotte, Monte-Carlo, Principality of Monaco.

Tel.: (93) 50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC.

SWITZERLAND-VALAIS APTS. + CHALET

1. Recommended "La guide pratique de votre résidence secondaire en Suisse". All that you need to know BEFORE and AFTER buying. S.F.15.-

2. See: MONTANA-CRANS / ST. LUC / LES COLONS HTE-NENDAZ / VERBIER / OVRONNAZ / VILLARS etc. *Apts. + chalets, 25 to 120 sq.m., from S.F.235.- / sq.m. *Financing: 60% at an interest rate of 4.5% VAL PROMOTION SA - Builder - 10 Av. du Midi CH-1950 SION/VALAIS - Tel.: 027/23 34 95.

RIVESROLLE

SWITZERLAND

High-quality apartments for sale only 20 min. from Geneva and 100 m from the lake.

2 to 6 rooms, through-unit type, in small lakeshore buildings located in vast residential park. Sale to non resident foreigners allowed, mortgage financing facilities.

Regie Nafilyan SA

Terre des 11 Case postale 28 1000 LAUSANNE 9

Contact: Tel. 021/22 18 52 Telex 24 250 Edico CH

When real estate becomes international...

...you multiply your prospects.

Same property. More potential clients.

You reach companies that plan to expand, individuals on the move, citizens of the world, and wealthy investors everywhere.

Talk to them every Friday in the International Herald Tribune.

10-K 1001 50-A

Starting December 14th. America's Sunshine Airline flies Amsterdam-New York. Daily. Non-stop.

National's new wide-cabin DC-10 service from Amsterdam to New York opens up America to business and holiday travel as never before.

Because the airline that already flies non-stop to Miami will be flying daily non-stop to New York.

National America's Sunshine Airline.

Our New York flight leaves Schiphol at 10.00 am and arrives at New York Kennedy at 12.00 noon.

You'll have the best part of the day for business or pleasure in New York. Or plenty of time to make connecting flights throughout America.

The return flight to Amsterdam leaves New York every day at 5.55 pm. Which means we're first in... first out.

Daily one-stop service to Miami.

After a brief stop-over, the same plane that took you to New York will take you on to Miami. National is America's No 1 airline across the southern USA and from Miami we can fly you on to Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, New Orleans and San Francisco.

If your final destination isn't New York, but in Washington, Norfolk, Charleston or Savannah, National have a simple connection at Kennedy that will take you all the way through.

Our bright International Sunshine Service.

On every National flight to America — all on roomy whisper quiet DC-10s — our unsurpassed First Class and economy service is available.

And on every flight you'll enjoy National's own special kind of warm and friendly sunshine service. Meals, drinks, and entertainment and personal attention that promises to set the standard of service on this route. It's service as bright as the Florida sun we come from, service that's earned us the title: America's Sunshine Airline.

A wide range of fares including our "inter-National Fare" — 715 guilders New York return, with guaranteed reserved seats both ways.

National will offer both business and holiday travellers a variety of fares from which to choose.

Until June 14, 1979, you can take advantage of our special "inter-National Fare". Just 715 guilders roundtrip New York. Only 826 guilders, Washington round trip. With National's "inter-National Fare", there's no standing in line, no waiting, no hoping there's a seat. Simply pay for your tickets when you make your reservations, and your round trip seat is guaranteed. A substantial but limited number of seats are offered, so make your reservations soon. The fare is subject to change without notice and 130 guilders is

non-refundable if you change or cancel your reservations. So plan carefully — and plan on National to New York. America may never be as close as 715 guilders again!

America's third largest trans-Atlantic airline

National is no stranger to trans-Atlantic travel. We've been flying from London to Miami for nearly ten years. Our European network now includes non-stop departures to Miami from Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt, making us America's third largest trans-Atlantic airline.

We've been a major internal U.S. airline for over 40 years. Our flights from Europe connect with our American network that includes major cities along the East Coast, and important cities in the southern half of America stretching from Florida to California.

America's Sunshine Airline, it could brighten up your winter.

For further information contact your travel agent or National Airlines. Prins Hendrik Kade 48, Amsterdam (26 29 59) 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-629 8272), 101 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e (225 6475, 256 2577, 563 1766, 720 1562), Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, D-6000 Frankfurt Am Main 1, (23 04 41). National Airlines Inc., is incorporated in the State of Florida U.S.A.

America's Sunshine Airline.



National Airlines

Currency Needs Stabilizing

When, last week, President Carter addressed the nation about inflation in what was described as one of his most important statements, his words fell flat in many areas, aroused hostility in others and sent the dollar and the stock market plunging. Then, in an improvised press conference, he announced steps that would prop up the dollar, by buying many, selling more gold and increasing interest rates as well as placing other burdens on loans. On this, the dollar broke through the holiday of All Saints, and soared; gold plummeted and Wall Street had a day of historic advances.

This might provide the theme of a criticism of Mr. Carter's approach to economics. But it also opens the securities and currency markets to the charge that the gnomes of Zurich, London City and Wall Street can dance as merrily as the sylphs of Las Vegas. And it carries the graver message that global currency, which is not only the chief tool of trade but also a form of tariff, should not be in a position whereby either heads of states or of investment firms can have quite that power to raise or lower its rates with such speed. Currency may be permitted to float on tranquil seas, but when one press conference can start a tidal wave it is high time to seek some controls.

For one of the elements in the current situation is the fact that U.S. automobiles are doing well against the West German products. Few try to discover whether Detroit has improved its product — everyone knows that the falling dollar improved Detroit's price. Now there is hope in Bonn and fear in Washington that the rising dollar (and the rising interest charges) will have a serious effect on the prices of U.S. products, which may make the problem of the unbalance of trade even

more serious and perhaps cut back U.S. production, which has given Wall Street such solid hopes.

It is clear enough that the Carter mechanisms for controlling inflation and supporting the dollar are initial steps in correcting the U.S. business picture. But it is also clear that this picture cannot be separated from the world's economic position. Since World War II, the industrialized nations have been much more aware of such relationships than they were after World War I, and even the Communist states are less tempted by the illusions of autarchy that divided the world during the Great Depression. There remains the very difficult matter of adjusting costs of manufactured goods to those of raw materials and of development in the Third World. But it should be apparent that one of the first needs of a world seeking orderly exchange of goods and materials is a reasonably stable currency system.

The United States may well be happy at the reversal of recent trends with respect to the dollar and the prices of U.S. stocks and bonds. It may also feel, with justice, that this reversal is justified by the underlying economic strength of the country. But the astonishing recent zig-zags and zags in currency values, whatever the cause, is not good for either the United States or for the world. And the major financial powers must get together to reduce such swings, to base currencies on more solid values than press conferences or emergency actions. There is enough anarchy at large today — civil wars, terrorism, actual if limited wars between states — to make it urgent for the stable portions of the globe to conduct business affairs on a more substantial basis than massive expressions of the whims of traders.

The Iranian Oil Strike

Strikes and political demonstrations in Iran have now cut off most of its tremendous flow of oil exports. That constitutes another warning to the United States of its dependence on an oil delivery system vulnerable to many kinds of disruption. Iran is the world's second-largest exporter of oil, ranking behind only Saudi Arabia. Its production has been in the range of 5.5 million barrels a day — one sixth of OPEC's total production, one eighth of all production in the world outside the Communist countries.

Through a piece of simple luck, the interruption of Iranian oil will not have an immediate effect on the rest of the world. Because OPEC plans to raise its prices at the end of the year, oil companies have been buying as much as this year's prices as they can get. Inventories are currently high, and pipelines are full. But if Iran's great oil terminals were to remain shut down for more than a few weeks, the effects might soon mean shortages.

How serious would the shortages be? It's impossible to tell, because that would depend very largely on the response of other members of OPEC — the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Specifically, it would depend on Saudi Arabia. Because high prices and slow economic growth have restrained the demand for oil around the world, the Saudis have cut back production. They are the balance wheel of the OPEC cartel, taking on themselves most of the respon-

sibility to reduce oil exports and keep prices up. Current Saudi production is far below capacity — by most reckonings, at least 3 million barrels a day. Other Middle Eastern exporters also have an ability to raise shipments, if they choose.

Past Saudi policy suggests that they would probably put enough additional oil onto the market to prevent any real crisis — but not enough to avoid a certain stringency. In recent months, the market has been slack. There has been a bit more oil offered for sale than the buyers need. The Saudis aren't likely to perpetuate that comfortable condition.

The Iranian disruptions ought to remind Americans of the value of a Strategic Petroleum Reserve — if only they had one, in more than name. A long shutdown of the Iranian oil industry is precisely the kind of emergency for which the strategic reserve was designed. Unfortunately, the rate of filling the reserves — in underground caverns along the coast of Louisiana — has fallen far behind schedule, and there's hardly enough in storage currently to provide any significant insurance. Every country that uses oil now has the most direct kind of interest in the reestablishment of political stability in Iran. But if the turmoil there continues, the United States — having been slow to protect itself with reserves — must rely once again on the good will of the Saudis to forestall the possibility of serious and damaging oil shortages.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Vietnamese Refugees

Looking around them at the economy of South Vietnam, under an unsympathetic government warped by years of war, smashed by endless bombing, and now with the added distress of severe natural disasters — no wonder a population three-quarters of which are dwellers in the coastal plain look to the sea for salvation.

Fortunately there has lately been some relaxation in the restrictions imposed by receiving countries. The Americans have opened their doors wider. Australia and Canada are taking more and other countries may follow. But if betterment of their hopeless circumstances is as much as anything the cause for escape and if, as is reported, news gets back of the fate of those who have gone, might not more open doors simply increase the flow? Obviously the best solution for all such distressed people is that the conditions in their own country should be so improved that their wish to emigrate should disappear. Vietnam should be shamed to action by this exodus.

— From the Times (London).

Swiss Turnabout

The Swiss national bank's decision to intervene heavily on the foreign exchange market represents a turnabout involving the abandonment of solid experience in favor of experiment. It involves three hypotheses. First, it assumes that many Swiss exporters will be unable to survive at a Swiss franc rate such as that at the end of September. The second assumption is that the Swiss Central Bank can influence exchange rates effectively by concentrating on the Deutsche mark and hoping that the market will follow the national bank's lead. And third, success depends on the additional money created by intervention being kept out of internal Swiss circulation until industrial exporters are over the hump and the central bank can go back to its previous policy of containing inflation. If all these assumptions are justified, Swiss exporters may be spared some of the worst; but if any of them proves wrong, unpleasant adjustments seem inevitable.

From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

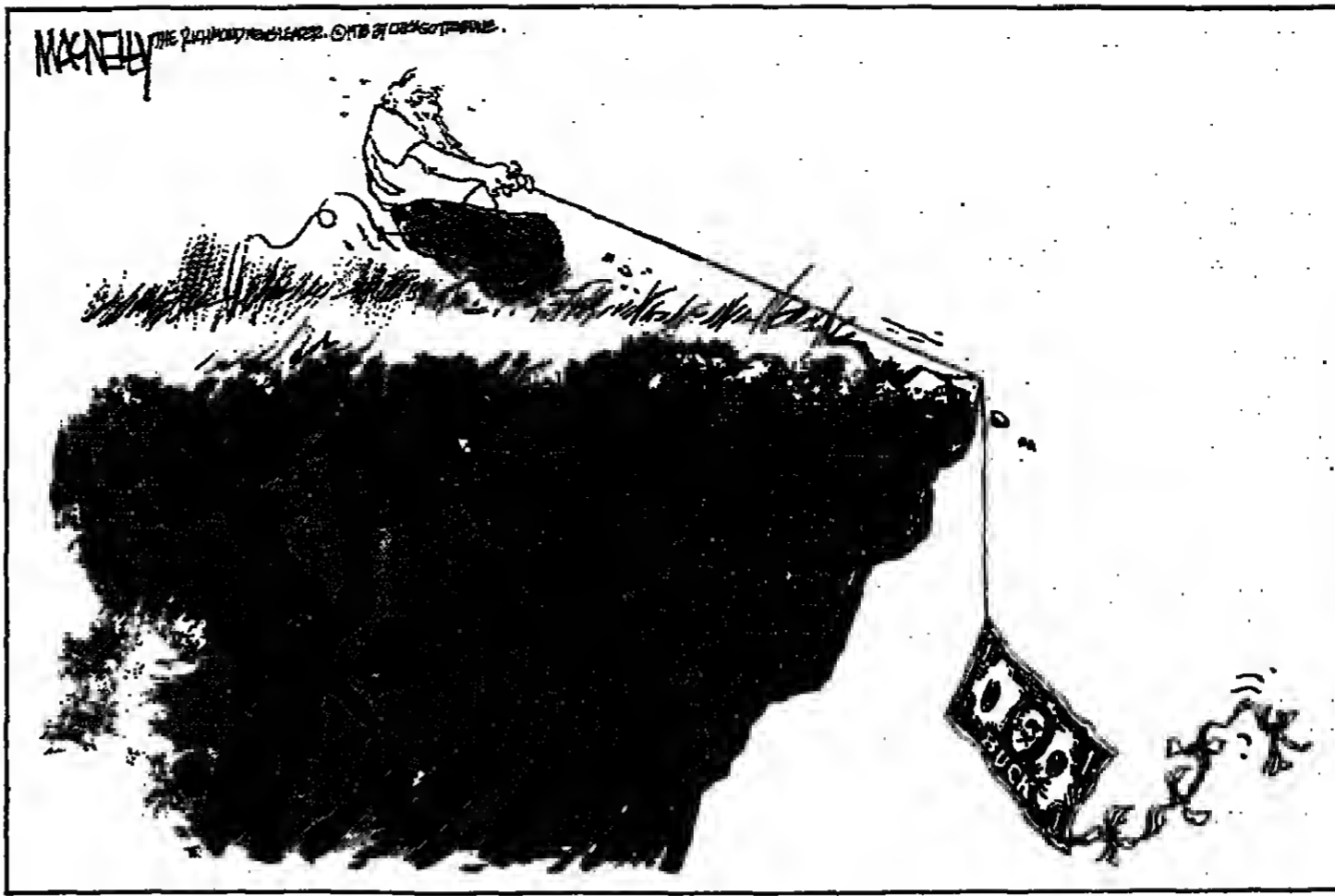
November 3, 1903

PARIS — The Boston Herald commented: "Admittedly, affairs in Morocco are in a bad way. It is very doubtful if the Sultan has control over more than one third of the population. But would the possession of Morocco by an European country pay for the long and costly war that would have to be waged against the tribesmen in a country that is practically unknown to Europeans? Even if France and Spain should unite and send armies to Morocco, all they could hope to do would be to hold the larger towns, and even that only with a great trial."

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1928

LONDON — A landslide for the Labor Party in the industrial towns was reckoned tonight in the nationwide municipal elections, the final results showing net Labor gains of 188. "This is only another indication and a very certain one of the direction and strength of the political tide," said Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader. He added that the result meant a Labor victory in the coming general election, an opinion sharply contested at Conservative headquarters. Another feature of the election was the further dwindling of the Liberal vote.



Vichy: French Skeleton in the Closet

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — A provocative anti-Semitic interview with the French official accused of deporting 75,000 Jews to Nazi concentration camps, has aroused indignation in France.

It has made Page 1 headlines in newspapers across the political spectrum, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing admonished L'Express, the news magazine which published it, saying that freedom of the press should be hedged with respect for "truth and decency."

In the interview, Louis Darquier (who added an aristocratic "de" to his name) served up the familiar racist mixture of lies — for instance, that it is "a Jewish invention" that the Nazis killed 6 million Jews — and anti-Semitic demagoguery which circulates in plain envelopes like pornography, in every Western capital.

Vichy France

The shocking difference is that Mr. Darquier's remarks appear in a respected mass-circulation magazine and, more importantly, incarnate a ghostly, but recognizable voice from the imperfectly-sealed tomb of Vichy France and Nazi collaboration.

In the true and cry, L'Express has been taken to task for publishing Mr. Darquier's remarks. No one is accusing L'Express, which has liberal credentials, including campaigns against French racism in Algeria, of endorsing Mr. Darquier's views. The magazine and the interviewer (himself the author of books denouncing anti-Semitism during the Occupation) had the same motive: to confront France with its own recent past.

The immediacy of the interview, however, triggered charges that L'Express had been irresponsible in giving Mr. Darquier a forum. Health Minister Simone Veil said "L'Express was wrong to publish the interview without more commentary and photos of wartime atrocities." She asked whether "it is not expecting too much of the general public" to recognize the evil and falsehoods in Mr. Darquier's racist remarks and historical distortions.

This line of reasoning borders on a plea for censorship. French newspapers commented. The whole episode — notably official French dismay — has played into the hands of Third World and Communist diplomats here, who are urging a UNesco charter on media that would justify government censorship. The skepticism exhibited by French politicians about the maturity of the public, combined with revulsion against racism, are precisely the appealing ingredients of the Soviet-sponsored UNesco draft resolution. If the UNesco plan were adopted in France, the "L'Express" interview would justify sanctions against the magazine.

'Frightening'

"What is frightening about this French reaction is the implied fragility of all the work done for 33 years documenting the horrors of Nazi racism," commented Henri Amoureux, French historian. "It's as if people fear a single man's remarks can call into doubt hundreds of books and dozens of films on the Holocaust."

The question remains, however: What is contained in the dogged falsehoods of an aged representative of a defeated, discredited Fascist apparatus that can so profoundly trouble French opinion?

If French outrage is understandable over Mr. Darquier's past (including the years he has lived unmolested in Spain without any French request for his extradition, even after Franco's death), French reactions also contain powerful undertones touching deeper, less admissible national emotions.

The Darquier interview broke a taboo largely intact since World War II against reviving too vividly the ambiguity of France toward the German Occupation. Mr. Darquier — an ordinary French Fascist, who fought against the Germans in both world wars, blamed the Jews for his country's defeat and exploited his German-bestowed power to fill his pockets — is an authentic, troubling representative of those shameful days.

His re-emergence from the pages of L'Express, like a skeleton's hand

ranting out of a closet someone forgot to lock, has stirred up half-repressed memories of Vichy collaboration, together with the repugnant thought that neo-Nazism might not be as unthinkable as everyone has assumed and an uneasy reminder that anti-Semitism is too deep-rooted, too high-placed in France to have disappeared.

The opaque quality of "over-reaction" in the French furor may be explained as reluctance among most Frenchmen to confront these issues consciously or directly.

Understandably and probably wisely, France has tried to put Vichy behind it rather than rake over a sad, divisive period. Even Gen. De Gaulle chose to bestow on France a national self-image of resistance to place of the historical truth of compromise or tardy conversion to resistance on the part of most Frenchmen during four years of occupation.

After an immediate postwar purge, France, part of the victorious democratic alliance, felt no need to undermine its own recovery with too much probing in gray areas. For most Frenchmen, it was

painful enough to have lived the period: They had no desire to relive it vicariously. The French film, "The Sorrow and the Pity," an acclaimed study of the occupation screened on most European television, never has been shown on French networks. France is the sole West European country which declined to buy "Holocaust."

In this French revisionist view of history, a crucial tenet is that French Fascism was somehow imported here by the Nazi occupiers. This complacent illusion is precisely what L'Express hoped to shatter with the Darquier dossier documenting the indigenous roots of French anti-Semitism.

Analyzing the unexpected public outcry, L'Express editor Olivier Todd said that "the French dislike anything which reminds them they can be as anti-Semitic as any other European nation."

Most Frenchmen are reluctant to recall that a national majority, and the church, acquiesced to anti-Semitic measures — such as Jewish quotas in liberal professions — until as late as 1942. As the facts were disclosed about the deportations

and as the German takeover ended any semblance of French autonomy under Marshall Petain, French opinion changed, and resisters turned into a resistance movement.

But anti-Semitism is rooted in modern French history. French Fascism found fertile ground in the Stavisky scandal in 1935 — in which a Jewish financier's swindles ruined many Frenchmen — and in French resentment against the influx of Jews fleeing persecution in Germany.

Just as the Dreyfus affair failed to prevent a revival of anti-Semitism in the 1930s, the horrors of World War II might not prevent, with the passage of time, the appearance of neo-Nazism.

What seems to be happening now — with the Darquier interview — with an account of Marshal Petain's last days published in Paris-Match, with the appearance of photographs of wartime Jewish suffering under the hands of the French collaborationists — is that a younger generation, sensing these dangers, is starting to rake the embers in an effort to assimilate their elders' painful history.

The British Example

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — One of the great political success stories in the Western world is being written these days in Britain. The Labor Party, which has been in power for a long time, is now facing a tough election and pushed Labor into a surprising lead over the Conservatives.

The secret of Callaghan's success, everyone agrees, is his wage policy. To fight inflation he wants to hold wages increases to 5 percent a year. That is just a guideline, but Callaghan is defending it as if he were Winston Churchill fighting on the beaches. And there are some signs that he is winning.

Workers at two General Motors plants recently rejected their leaders' call for strikes. At huge meetings — 13,000 at one, 3,000 at another — union members stood up and said it would be better for everyone, including the union, if Callaghan's guidelines held.

The signals are by no means all set fair. Ford workers have been on strike for five weeks, demanding increases way over 5 percent. Other unions say they will never settle for that. Callaghan can expect the annual winter struggle with the coal miners.

But there is strong evidence that his plea for self-restraint to stop inflation is persuading the rank and file. A Gallup Poll last week showed 66 percent of those surveyed in favor of the wage guidelines. Among union members

polls, 69 percent favored the limit. That apparent acceptance of wage restraint is amazing in a country where class suspicions run high and there is a tradition of worker solidarity. Just last month, moreover, the union's umbrella organization, the Trades Union Congress, voted at its annual meeting to turn down the wages policy. The Labor Party, at its annual conference did the same thing.

Callaghan met that opposition head-on. He said he would not give way, to the leftist faction in his own party, to the union leadership, but would talk past them to the people. The bulldog stance worked. Even Tory papers praised the prime minister, and the public approved. Or so the first returns indicate.

Last week Labor won a surprising victory in a by-election on the Scottish border. The seat had gone to Labor by only 2,740 votes in 1974, and everyone expected a loss this time. Instead the Labor edge rose to 3,112. And a national poll at the same time gave the government a lead over the Conservatives of 47.5 percent to 42. Both results were backed by observers to support for the Callaghan pay policy.

Britons very likely remember what happened when Callaghan's plan predecessor, Harold Wilson, let wages rip. Four years ago, inflation reached a level of 30 percent. People were frightened, union members among them. They do not

want that to happen again. Nor do they want what most believe is the only alternative to wage restraint: a recession that will increase unemployment.

In Britain, in fact, opposition to the pay policy has shrunk mostly to small islands of ideologists at either end of the political spectrum. The Labor left sees guidelines as a capitalist plot. The Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, opposes it as an interference with the free market. Her rigid ideological stance has her party worrying as it sees the hope of victory slipping away.

The dramatic British story of anti-inflation policy raises interesting questions for the United States. Can the British pattern work here? Or are we immune to the dangers that have driven ordinary people in Britain to accept wage restraint as better than the alternatives?

Not Immune

No, America is not immune to the economic storms that ravaged other countries. If we think we are, we have learned nothing from the last few years. And the alternatives to wage restraint are the same here as in Britain: zooming inflation or a disastrous recession.

The United States tried recession as a cure just a few years ago. That was the Nixon-Ford economic policy in 1974 and 1975, and the result was our worst economic slump in nearly 40 years: unemployment up to 8.5 percent, real gross national product down. The inflation rate did drop, from 11 percent to 5.8. But that episode and others have shown us that rigidities in the economy now keep inflation going even during a recession.

Jimmy Carter, as he tries to make guidelines for wages and prices work in this country, faces the same opponents that Callaghan does in Britain: hide-bound union leadership and right-wing ideologues. I think the public here, as in Britain is wary of those forces and ready to respond to political leadership that fights hard for restraint. Guidelines are like democracy in Churchill's aphorism: the worst system there is, except all the others.

Fudging The Issue In Araby

By Joseph Kraft

BAGHDAD — A showdown between Arab hardliners and Arab moderates on the issue of Egypt's peace negotiations with Israel: That is what the true leading hardliners, Iraq and Syria, hoped to force by their surprise reconciliation here in Baghdad last week.

But that purpose has emerged too nakedly. So Saudi Arabia, the leader of the moderates, is already moving strongly to fudge issues and avoid showdowns at the Arab summit meeting here this week.

The starting point for analysis is the Camp David summit. Its chief feature was a framework for peace first between Egypt and Israel. The logic of that arrangement was that it militated against any resumption of serious fighting anywhere else in the Near East.

For with Egypt committed to peace, it was hard to see how any other Arab state could take on the Israelis. The more so as Israel's other Arab neighbor with territorial claims against it, Syria, had been embroiled for years in a bitter feud with its neighbor to the east, Iraq.

The reconciliation between Syria and Iraq at first blush challenged that logic. It provides for a joint committee to work out cooperation between the forces of the two countries. Since both are supplied by the Soviet Union, and since the Syrians have over 2,000 tanks, the combination looks like a formidable fighting force.

But in fact Syria has only a narrow military front with Israel. A single road leads from Baghdad to Damascus, and from Damascus to the front along the Golan Heights. So the Israelis could wipe out a joint attack long before it got underway.

Moreover, the Syrians on the joint committee are known for their hostility to Iraq. On close inspection the committee looks like a device whereby Syria can gracefully refuse forever Iraq's offer of military assistance. Militarily, in other words, the reconciliation is zero.

Far more important, however, is the symbolic act of burying the hatchet. Presidents Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq have sunk long-standing differences of both ideology and prestige to form a united front against the Egyptians. By that rapprochement, they delivered a message to the moderate Arabs.

The message added urgency to a previous invitation to an Arab summit meeting in Baghdad. All the hardline states, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, had accepted that invitation. So, apparently out of reasons of personal pique with President Sadat of Egypt, had an important moderate leader, King Hussein of Jordan. This looked as though the Saudis were being forced to declare openly where they stood on Egypt.

It was not a fan choice to have to make. The Saudis have ambitions for Jerusalem that are not entirely satisfied in the Camp David accords. They pay subsidies to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, if only to stop them from subversive activities in Saudi Arabia proper and the neighboring Gulf states. But they also support Egypt financially, and the last thing the Saudis want is the ouster of President Sadat by a radical regime in Cairo.

At first, it was not even clear whether the Saudis would go to the Baghdad summit. But after backing and filling, they hit on a strategy. It is the strategy of attending the conference and asserting that while some of President Sadat's actions can be criticized, others are good. As the foreign minister, Prince Faisal al-Saud, put it: "The aim of the Arab summit is not to isolate Egypt but to restore confidence among all Arab countries."

That masterpiece of double-talk suggests what will actually emerge from the Baghdad summit — another example of divided Araby.

Still, as long as the Egyptians and Israelis are in disagreement, hard-line Arabs will be on the offensive and moderates reduced to straddling. So the true lesson of Baghdad is that the Egyptians and Israelis, and their U.S. brokers, need to get on with the peace-making.

The International Herald Tribune's letters from readers show letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1978

FINANCE

Page 7

In European Monetary System

Giscard, Schmidt Agree On 4.5% Spread for Lire

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed to propose to the Italian monetary au-

Japan Balks In Euroloan For EDF

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Leading Japanese commercial banks, under pressure from their Ministry of Finance, withdrew today as co-

managers of the \$600 million syndicated loan being arranged for Electricite de France.

The instruction to withdraw was interpreted by many bankers here and in London as a reaction to

yesterday's massive package to support the dollar announced in Washington. Bankers said that Japanese

officials fear an upcoming U.S. credit squeeze will endanger the

ability of non-dollar-based banks to finance their international dollar

loan commitments at a profit. The Japanese suffered greatly in the last

U.S. credit squeeze in the mid-1970s when the interest they had to

pay to refinance their dollar positions greatly exceeded the interest

received on outstanding loans. For their part, Japanese bankers

reported that the ministry based its order on last month's instruction to

the banks (IHT Oct. 4) not to en-

gage in loans at "dumping" rates. The cash-rich Japanese banks,

benefiting from heavy foreign cur-

rency deposits of their central bank, had been in the forefront of

driving interest rates on syndicated dollar loans lower — undercutting

the competition of U.S. and European banks and triggering charges of

"dumping."

Half-Point Spread

The terms on the EDF loan are a half-point over Libor for 10 years.

In fact, the utility had initially sought to offer a split interest rate

of 3 percent over Libor for the first three years and 3/4 over there-

after, but this was rejected as too low by a majority of banks

approached. The initial reaction of some French bankers, although

they admitted they could see no explanation for such a move, was to

interpret the withdrawal as a boycott of French government paper

by the Japanese authorities. To all, some 20 banks are to join

Credit Lyonnais in managing the loan and each is expected to put up

thorities a bandspread of 4.5 percent for fluctuations of the lire within the proposed European Monetary System (EMS). West

German sources said today. The sources said the agreement

on a spread — the percentage variation allowable above and below set rates — as a compromise, in

that the Germans favored a spread of only 2.25 percent, while the Italians are seeking a spread of 8 per-

cent. A spread of 4.5 percent would be similar to that prevailing for currencies in the present European

joint float, or "snake," and such a spread was suggested at the meeting

of Common Market ministers in September.

This is far less necessary in monetary circles to allow the gradual trans-

formation of the current snake into the new EMS. Belgium and the

Netherlands are known to object to an overall realignment of the snake.

Milan Bankers Object

Separately, some Milan bankers maintained today that a 4.5-percent bandspread for the lire is too nar-

row and suggested Italian monetary authorities reject it.

The entry of the lire into the EMS would be essentially for political reasons, another banker stated

earlier this week in Paris. Attending a meeting of the Clnh of International Bank Economists, Bruno

Broadbent, chief economist of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, said he

foresees the lire being pulled out of the EMS a few months after its cre-

ation, set for early next year. Meanwhile, in Britain, with trade

unions and other constituents of the Labor Party opposed to Britain's

joining the EMS, opposition is also increasing among the right-wing

spectrum of U.K.'s establishment. Among the latest opponents in the

right-wing camp is stock and bond broker, Buckmaster, Moore.

In an analysis of EMS published today, they said that if the

present joint float or snake is en-

larged to include Britain, it will break apart because national poli-

cies have not yet been converged. "The only advantage of joining

such a botched up scheme is that Britain could for a short time ex-

port her inflation. But such a short-term gain would not be worth

having," it said. Among other criticisms, they

said that if Britain does join, it would have to alter its present sys-

tem of selling government debt. The brokers explained that the

present system often results in large fluctuations in sales and con-

Economic News Analysis

Carter's Dollar Propping Accepts Risk of Recession

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — The complex series of actions that President Carter announced yesterday to support the

dollar boil down to this: He is deliberately taking the chance of recession next year as the only way to beat inflation.

Mr. Carter has opted to put the economy through the traditional wringer of tight money, taking a leaf out of the "old-line religion"

of the Richard Nixon era that the only sure way to lick inflation is restraining economic growth.

They also were an implicit concession as well that the president's week-old voluntary anti-inflation guidelines program — one ob-

jective of which was to restore faith in the dollar — had failed before it even got started.

Democratic economists George Perry and Arthur Okun of the Brookings Institution and Otto Eckstein of Data Resources Inc., all

said yesterday that the Carter program made recession almost a sure bet for next year.

Next Spring

Mr. Perry and Mr. Okun saw the recession beginning as early as next spring, with un-

employment, now 6 percent, rising to 7 percent by the end of the year. They also thought the

recession could be mild and end quickly. That would be the best possible timing for

Mr. Carter, who would prefer to have any downturn of the way and the economy

beginning up again before the 1980 election. But conservative economist William Feller

of the American Enterprise Institute warned that any belt-tightening program, to be credible,

would have to run at least three years. In addition to all else, the course adopted

by Mr. Carter may be the only alternative to the full-fledged wage-price controls he has

shunned as a way of fighting inflation. And a side effect of a recession could be to reinforce

Mr. Carter's guidelines program.

Labor in Line

"If there's a recession in 1979," Mr. Perry observed, "labor negotiations will be con-

ducted against a background of a weakening demand for manpower, and Mr. Carter won't

have to worry so much about George Meany and his reaction to wage guidelines."

A restrictive money and credit policy — coupled with massive intervention, a plan

that up to now the administration had rejected as throwing good money after bad — has

long been recommended by economic fundamentalists and is the prescription that frantic

European money markets have been urging. "The gnomes of Zurich got their way," said

Mr. Okun, who added that "the risks have now definitely shifted in the direction of recession for next year."

High administration officials conceded that "there are always risks that you affect domestic growth when you tighten up on monetary

policy." But Mr. Carter went along with the whole program, first laid on his desk last Friday, when Economic Council chairman

Charles Schmitz privately opined that the recession risk was not a "major" one.

That view was echoed yesterday by former Treasury undersecretary Robert Roosa. He

said, "The interest rate as a deterrent to the economy is a minimal thing, compared to the benefits; the real economy is pretty strong

and will get a beneficial shock effect from all of this."

Internal Debate

Still, the Carter decision was made after a tortuous intra-administration debate. As recently as Tuesday, Barry Bosworth of the

Council on Wage and Price Stability warned that heavy reliance on high interest rates

would guarantee a recession. But it was also clear from a generally negative

response to the administration's voluntary anti-inflation program that something

more drastic was necessary to halt the decline of the dollar.

Mr. Perry said yesterday: "If the name of the game is to get the inflation rate down to 4

percent by election time 1980, they need to have a recession to bring that about."

Blumenthal said yesterday: "The Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Treasury Under Secretary

Anthony Solomon argued with Mr. Schmitz and Fed chairman William Miller that all

capacity for lighter crudes. Its Arab light is comparable to Iranian light. But the

Saudi government earlier this year restricted the output of Arab light to 65 percent of total

production. That, observers said, helped bring on the tightening of

supplies of lighter crudes that already was evident prior to the Iranian

curtailments. Meanwhile, Venezuela said will

raise the price of some of its oil exports as a result of Iran's cutback

in petroleum production, according to sources in the oil industry here.

Venezuela, a key supplier of petroleum to the United States, could be

producing oil on a commercial scale from its continental platform

within 36 months, a spokesman for one of the state oil monopoly's op-

erating subsidiaries said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis was

reported at \$7.79 billion during the July-September quarter, nearly

identical to the second-quarter level. Both exports and imports

rose to record levels and the deficit with Japan as well as with develop-

ing countries narrowed, the Commerce Department said in its quarterly

analysis of the U.S. trade position. The \$7.79-billion deficit was

slightly lower than the \$7.80 billion of the second quarter and consid-

U.S. Posts 0.9% Rise In Wholesale Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Any hopes that inflation might

ease up in the next few months were dashed today when the govern-

ment reported a sharp climb in wholesale prices — particularly for

food — during October. The 0.9 percent overall increase in

consumer-ready goods, including the 1.7-percent rise in food prices

were identical to September advances and prompted government

economists to abandon predictions that prices would moderate during

the remainder of 1978. "It is not good news," said Commerce

Department economist William Cox. "In fact, one could say

it's bad news — unexpectedly bad." The Labor Department reported:

• Intermediate prices — those for products not quite ready for sale to consumers — jumped 1.2

percent last month for the largest gain in four years. Intermediate

food prices surged 2.8 percent, non-food, 1.1 percent.

• Prices for crude materials, the initial level of production, climbed

3.0 percent for the biggest increase since February. Crude food jumped

3.6 percent. • Not counting food, prices of consumer non-durable goods rose

1.1 percent, the largest gain in that category since 1974. The acceleration

was paced by gasoline, home heating oil, tires, shoes, clothing

and beverages. • Over the past 12 months, consumer-ready food costs have gone

up 11.9 percent and all wholesale prices have advanced 8.6 percent.

• The overall wholesale price index stood at 199.7 last month, meaning costs have nearly doubled

since 1967. Mr. Cox said the administration's hopes that prices — particu-

larly for food — would stabilize during the second half of the year

"have been shot out of the water" by the wholesale performances of

September and October. John Early, a Labor Department economist,

agreed, saying hopes for improvement "don't seem to have been

fulfilled." "There is nothing here to give you any hope for improve-

ment," he said. Trade Deficit Steady

Meanwhile, the U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis was

reported at \$7.79 billion during the July-September quarter, nearly

identical to the second-quarter level. Both exports and imports

rose to record levels and the deficit with Japan as well as with develop-

ing countries narrowed, the Commerce Department said in its quarterly

analysis of the U.S. trade position. The \$7.79-billion deficit was

slightly lower than the \$7.80 billion of the second quarter and consid-

erably below the record \$11.2 billion between January and March.

Exports during the third quarter increased \$2.1 billion — or 6 per-

cent — to \$37.2 billion. Imports increased by 5 percent to \$

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.						
100	90	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	100	90	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	100	90	1.50	10.0	15.0	100	100	90	1.50	10.0	15.0	100						

ADVERTISEMENT										ADVERTISEMENT									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									
Flash...Paris Bourse										Flash...Paris Bourse									

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										
Close Prev										Close Prev										Close Prev										
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E										
(Continued From Page 5)																														
2078 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	10114 8% Popl. 1000	9.3	220	92%	92%	92%	—	—	—	—	12%	9% Robins 1.25	3.4	8	2%	9%	9	9	—	—	—
2079 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1114 10% Popl. 11	10	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2080 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1115 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2081 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1116 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2082 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1117 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2083 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1118 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2084 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1119 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2085 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1120 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2086 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1121 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2087 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—	—	—	—	1122 11% Popl. 11	11	170	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	21%	16% Rockwell 1.44	5.3	7	107	17	15%	16%	—	—	—
2088 11% NatlSec 1.50	43.17	59	13%	12%	1278	—																								

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.

B

BANKAMERICA CORPORATION
San Francisco, U.S.A.

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Abu Dhabi Investment Company Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Algernone Bank Nederland N.V. Atlantic Capital Corporation	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Bankhaus Centrale Credit Aktiengesellschaft	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Banque de la Société Financière Européenne S.F.E. Group
Barclays Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Citicorp International Group	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque
Corner Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Delbrück & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -	OG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	European Banking Company Limited
Gefina International Limited	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited	Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International Limited	National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Nesbitt, Thomson	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Oen norske Creditbank	Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Sai. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken	Rothschild Bank AG	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (RAS Group)
Société Bancière Barclays (Suisse) B.A.	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Trinkaus & Burkhart
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	B. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalianbank Aktiengesellschaft	Dean Witter Reynolds International	Wood Gundy Limited
	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	

DM 150,000,000
6 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1978/1988

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Deutsche Bank Berlin Aktiengesellschaft	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft also for Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Sel. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Hardy-Sloman Bank GmbH Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
	Bayerische Vereinsbank Deutsche Bank Saar Aktiengesellschaft Merck, Finck & Co. J. H. Stein Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)	Banca Commerciale Italiana Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg Société Générale de Banque S.A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Credit Suisse First Boston Limited Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

1,012 Goals in NHL, WHA

Hull, Star in 2 Leagues, Retires

From Wire Dispatches
WINNIPEG, Nov. 2 — Bobby Hull, a hockey superstar, announced his retirement as a player yesterday but said that he would continue to be involved with the World Hockey Association (WHA) as a member of its board of directors.

Hull, 39, who was lured by the WHA seven years ago, has been on a 10-day leave of absence to attend to personal business in Toronto.

"I have always said that I would play as long as I can continue to enjoy the game," said Hull. "However, for personal reasons I have not been able to devote my full attention to the game and, therefore, all fairness to my teammates and management, I feel that this is the best decision for all parties."

There had been reports that Hull, a forward, was attempting to end his contract with the Jets and return to the National Hockey League, possibly with the New York Rangers who obtained his rights, for multi-million dollar contracts this year. However, Hull said that he was using the retirement as a ploy to return to the NHL where he is still the second highest leading scorer with 604 goals for the Chicago Black Hawks in 1957-72. He scored 1,012 goals in his career.

"If I ever decide to play again, it will be with the Winnipeg Jets," Hull said. "Obviously, the decision hangs up my skates was not an easy one. So it would be ludicrous for anyone to suggest that I am contemplating playing for another team."

If Hull did choose to return to the NHL, he would have to get a clearance from the Black Hawks, who have rights to his contract. Bill Wirtz, the chairman of the Black Hawks, said that the Hawks would never relinquish those rights.

"What I've said before still holds," Wirtz said. "If Bobby Hull comes back to the NHL, he will play for the Black Hawks. He will never play in an NHL game in Chicago Stadium if he's not in a Black Hawk uniform."

Hull, who owns one-seventh of the Jets' WHA stock, was praised by Winnipeg president Michael Gombut.

"It was Bobby Hull that made the NHL exciting in the 1960s," said Gombut. "And it was Hull that provided the impetus for the development of the Winnipeg Jets into a major league team. Naturally, we are sorry to lose Bobby as a player but he will have the benefit of his experience on our board of directors and I am sure we will rely on his vast experience to keep the Jets on top."

The Poite Anne, Oot, native broke into the NHL in 1957-58. He lost the Calder Trophy that year as the league's top rookie to Frank Mahovlich.

Mahovlich, who bolted to the WHA in 1974-75 for a lucrative contract with Toronto Toros, also has called it quits. He completed a four-year contract with the Birmingham Bulls last year and it was by mutual agreement that he did not return to that WHA organization this season.

Hull was the first player to break the 50-goal plateau in a single season when he fired 54 in 1965-66. He bettered that mark with 58 in 1968-69 — a record that was broken two seasons later by Phil Esposito, who scored 76 while with the Boston Bruins.

He holds NHL records for the most consecutive 30-or-more goal seasons, 13; the most 40-or-more goal seasons, 8; the most 50-or-more goal seasons, 5, and the most three-goal games, 28.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.



Bobby Hull in 1975 photo

for anyone to suggest that I am contemplating playing for another team."

If Hull did choose to return to the NHL, he would have to get a clearance from the Black Hawks, who have rights to his contract. Bill Wirtz, the chairman of the Black Hawks, said that the Hawks would never relinquish those rights.

"What I've said before still holds," Wirtz said. "If Bobby Hull comes back to the NHL, he will play for the Black Hawks. He will never play in an NHL game in Chicago Stadium if he's not in a Black Hawk uniform."

Hull, who owns one-seventh of the Jets' WHA stock, was praised by Winnipeg president Michael Gombut.

"It was Bobby Hull that made the NHL exciting in the 1960s," said Gombut. "And it was Hull that provided the impetus for the development of the Winnipeg Jets into a major league team. Naturally, we are sorry to lose Bobby as a player but he will have the benefit of his experience on our board of directors and I am sure we will rely on his vast experience to keep the Jets on top."

The Poite Anne, Oot, native broke into the NHL in 1957-58. He lost the Calder Trophy that year as the league's top rookie to Frank Mahovlich.

Mahovlich, who bolted to the WHA in 1974-75 for a lucrative contract with Toronto Toros, also has called it quits. He completed a four-year contract with the Birmingham Bulls last year and it was by mutual agreement that he did not return to that WHA organization this season.

Hull was the first player to break the 50-goal plateau in a single season when he fired 54 in 1965-66. He bettered that mark with 58 in 1968-69 — a record that was broken two seasons later by Phil Esposito, who scored 76 while with the Boston Bruins.

He holds NHL records for the most consecutive 30-or-more goal seasons, 13; the most 40-or-more goal seasons, 8; the most 50-or-more goal seasons, 5, and the most three-goal games, 28.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.



West Germans Hermann Greb, left, and Dieter Gopfert slump in exhaustion after rowing to victory in coxed pairs repechage at world rowing championships in New Zealand Thursday.

2 Nations Head for Final Clash

German Rivalry Flares in Rowing Meet

LAKE KARAPIRO, New Zealand, Nov. 2 (AP) — A clash between East and West Germany for world rowing supremacy is evolving here as the world rowing championship moves toward the finals of the men's and women's events.

East Germany's team, which took five of the eight men's titles last year and all six women's events, seemed certain to be in every final after today's repechage events.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

The men's eight repechage provided the most drama of the second day's rowing.

West Germany, with two semifinals to be contested, is likely to have boats in all men's events and two of the women's events.

The strong East European team, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will have finalists in all women's events.

Romania, which won the four repechage heats — women's coxless fours, double sculls, single sculls, and quadruple sculls — contested today will compete in four of the five finals on Saturday.

New Zealand, cheered on by 14,000 fans lining the banks of the lake, came home powerfully at the end of the 2,000-meter course to beat Bulgaria, Australia, and France. Britain was fifth and was eliminated.

The other four joint East and West Germany in the finals on Sunday.

The U.S. men's double sculls team of Olympians Chris Allsup and Christopher Wood won its repechage heat and got through to the finals.

The U.S. coxed four crew took a second place in its heat and also got through to the final. The United States will have finalists in six events, and possibly eight if national single sculls champion Greg Stone and coxless pairs crew Earl and Mark Borcherdt make it through the semifinals.

U.S. women rowers in the coxed pairs, double sculls, single sculls, and eight have all made it into the finals against the tough East European competition. The Irish coxless

ing over second base. And they felt they could get along without right-hander Jim Barr in the starting rotation. With their superb collection of young arms, Barr was the spare tire on the Giants' four-wheel rotation this year.

The Giants' division rivals, the Los Angeles Dodgers, might be suffering the most from free agency. No longer one big, happy family, the Dodgers will lose ace left-hander Tom Seaver, who won 37 games the past two seasons, and two important subs, versatile Lee Lacy and speedy Billy North.

Other pitchers who are expected to stir interest are Luis Tiant, Larry Gura, Jim Slaton, Mike Marshall and Elias Sosa.

Rose is a star who cannot be expected to shine that much longer. His departure would hurt the aging Reds, who have failed to make the playoffs the past two seasons. But with players like Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan and George Foster on the roster, the Reds could hide a good glove, no-hit man like Ray Knight at third. Still, the Reds will miss Rose.

The Giants will miss Evans' 20 home runs, but not his spotty infield play. They could get along next year with Bill Madlock moving to third and Rob Andrews taking

ing over second base. And they felt they could get along without right-hander Jim Barr in the starting rotation. With their superb collection of young arms, Barr was the spare tire on the Giants' four-wheel rotation this year.

The Giants' division rivals, the Los Angeles Dodgers, might be suffering the most from free agency. No longer one big, happy family, the Dodgers will lose ace left-hander Tom Seaver, who won 37 games the past two seasons, and two important subs, versatile Lee Lacy and speedy Billy North.

Other pitchers who are expected to stir interest are Luis Tiant, Larry Gura, Jim Slaton, Mike Marshall and Elias Sosa.

Rose is a star who cannot be expected to shine that much longer. His departure would hurt the aging Reds, who have failed to make the playoffs the past two seasons. But with players like Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan and George Foster on the roster, the Reds could hide a good glove, no-hit man like Ray Knight at third. Still, the Reds will miss Rose.

The Giants will miss Evans' 20 home runs, but not his spotty infield play. They could get along next year with Bill Madlock moving to third and Rob Andrews taking

ing over second base. And they felt they could get along without right-hander Jim Barr in the starting rotation. With their superb collection of young arms, Barr was the spare tire on the Giants' four-wheel rotation this year.

The Giants' division rivals, the Los Angeles Dodgers, might be suffering the most from free agency. No longer one big, happy family, the Dodgers will lose ace left-hander Tom Seaver, who won 37 games the past two seasons, and two important subs, versatile Lee Lacy and speedy Billy North.

Other pitchers who are expected to stir interest are Luis Tiant, Larry Gura, Jim Slaton, Mike Marshall and Elias Sosa.

Rose is a star who cannot be expected to shine that much longer. His departure would hurt the aging Reds, who have failed to make the playoffs the past two seasons. But with players like Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan and George Foster on the roster, the Reds could hide a good glove, no-hit man like Ray Knight at third. Still, the Reds will miss Rose.

The Giants will miss Evans' 20 home runs, but not his spotty infield play. They could get along next year with Bill Madlock moving to third and Rob Andrews taking

ing over second base. And they felt they could get along without right-hander Jim Barr in the starting rotation. With their superb collection of young arms, Barr was the spare tire on the Giants' four-wheel rotation this year.

Bribery Is Alleged

Jockeys at Tracks in U.S. Said to Have Aided Fixer

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP) — A convicted horse race fixer has accused Angel Cordero, Jorge Velasquez, and Brailio Baeza, among other jockeys, of accepting bribes to control races for him, according to a copyrighted story in Sports Illustrated magazine.

Tony Ciulla, who is under federal protection, revealed that he had fixed several hundred races at tracks across the country and was most active in the New York area between 1972 and 1975, Sports Illustrated reported.

The FBI and the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force have been investigating the race fixings since 1973, according to the article. Ciulla paid Cordero, who has ridden two Kentucky Derby winners, as much as \$5,000 and other jockeys as little as \$200 to control races, according to the magazine. Ciulla's method was to bribe jockeys to hold back their horses in exacta or trifecta races, so that their horses would not finish 1-2 or 1-3-3, the story said. Wagers would be placed on the other combination, resulting in big winnings for Ciulla and his partners, Sports Illustrated said.

Mike Venezia, Jacinto Vasquez and Mickey Solomon were among the other prominent active jockeys mentioned by Ciulla, and retired jockeys mentioned included Eddie Belmonte, Con Errico, and Baeza. All have denied involvement with Ciulla, the magazine said.

Ciulla described Cordero as being most adept at pulling back a horse and said that he and other top jockeys, although perennially big money-earners, accepted the bribes so that they could avoid taxes.

Ciulla said that he would testify before a federal grand jury in New York that on several occasions, through intermediaries, he paid Cordero, Velasquez, Baeza, Venezia, Vasquez, and Belmonte between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a race to hold back horses, the magazine said. For key horses, Ciulla said that he paid as much as \$8,000 to a jockey, the story said.

Ciulla also had dealings with Johnny Campo, a prominent New York trainer, involving secret ownerships of horses who were used in fixed races, the magazine said.

Ciulla is cooperating with organized crime strike forces in various cities, including Boston and New York, the magazine said. A federal grand jury in Detroit recently indicted eight persons, including jockeys and trainers, on charges stemming from Ciulla's race-fixing operations, the article reported.

Testifies in New Jersey
According to Sports Illustrated, Ciulla currently is testifying in another race-fixing case in Mount Holly, N.J., involving Garden State Park.

Ciulla, 35, a native of Boston, is a member of the Federal Witness Program, and has been given a new identity. Sports Illustrated said. By the time he was 26, the magazine said, Ciulla was barred from entering the 55 tracks policed by the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP) — A convicted horse race fixer has accused Angel Cordero, Jorge Velasquez, and Brailio Baeza, among other jockeys, of accepting bribes to control races for him, according to a copyrighted story in Sports Illustrated magazine.

Tony Ciulla, who is under federal protection, revealed that he had fixed several hundred races at tracks across the country and was most active in the New York area between 1972 and 1975, Sports Illustrated reported.

The FBI and the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force have been investigating the race fixings since 1973, according to the article. Ciulla paid Cordero, who has ridden two Kentucky Derby winners, as much as \$5,000 and other jockeys as little as \$200 to control races, according to the magazine. Ciulla's method was to bribe jockeys to hold back their horses in exacta or trifecta races, so that their horses would not finish 1-2 or 1-3-3, the story said. Wagers would be placed on the other combination, resulting in big winnings for Ciulla and his partners, Sports Illustrated said.

Mike Venezia, Jacinto Vasquez and Mickey Solomon were among the other prominent active jockeys mentioned by Ciulla, and retired jockeys mentioned included Eddie Belmonte, Con Errico, and Baeza. All have denied involvement with Ciulla, the magazine said.

Ciulla described Cordero as being most adept at pulling back a horse and said that he and other top jockeys, although perennially big money-earners, accepted the bribes so that they could avoid taxes.

Ciulla said that he would testify before a federal grand jury in New York that on several occasions, through intermediaries, he paid Cordero, Velasquez, Baeza, Venezia, Vasquez, and Belmonte between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a race to hold back horses, the magazine said. For key horses, Ciulla said that he paid as much as \$8,000 to a jockey, the story said.

Ciulla also had dealings with Johnny Campo, a prominent New York trainer, involving secret ownerships of horses who were used in fixed races, the magazine said.

Ciulla is cooperating with organized crime strike forces in various cities, including Boston and New York, the magazine said. A federal grand jury in Detroit recently indicted eight persons, including jockeys and trainers, on charges stemming from Ciulla's race-fixing operations, the article reported.

Testifies in New Jersey
According to Sports Illustrated, Ciulla currently is testifying in another race-fixing case in Mount Holly, N.J., involving Garden State Park.

Ciulla, 35, a native of Boston, is a member of the Federal Witness Program, and has been given a new identity. Sports Illustrated said. By the time he was 26, the magazine said, Ciulla was barred from entering the 55 tracks policed by the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Ciulla was convicted on six counts of conspiracy to commit sports bribery at New Jersey tracks, was convicted of drugging horses in Massachusetts and bribing race officials in Rhode Island, Sports Illustrated reported.

Nastase Also Advances

Teacher Ousts Connors, Ashe in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 2 — Unseeded Brian Teacher battled his way into the semifinals of an international tennis tournament today with a testing 7-6, 7-6 victory over Arthur Ashe.

Teacher, who ousted top-seeded Jimmy Connors yesterday in one of the big upsets of the year, bettered Ashe in 12-point playoffs after each set reached a 6-6 tie.

The 23-year-old Teacher underwent 30 minutes of acupuncture before the match for an elbow injury he sustained while taking a shower after practice Thursday morning.

There were no service breaks in the first set. After losing the 12-point playoff, eighth-seeded Ashe broke through Teacher's serve in the first game of the second set. Teacher evened the score with a break of his own in the eighth game to force a playoff.

No Major Victories
"I'll just play loose and see how it goes," Teacher said after the match. He turned professional in 1976 after playing for UCLA and has yet to win a major tournament. He never had played Ashe before.

"I didn't play well and I didn't serve well," Ashe said.

The Nastase also advanced to the semifinals, eliminating Eddie Dibbs, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Nastase plays the winner of Borg and Harold Solomon, while Teacher meets the winner of a quarterfinal between Vitas Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer.

Teacher ousted Connors, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, yesterday.

The 26-year-old Connors had a relatively easy time winning the first set. But after taking a 4-2 lead in the second set, his sprained left leg seemed to bother him and he lost the next four games.

Connors made a strong effort to make a comeback in the third set. He played evenly with Teacher to the sixth game, but then started to make errors.

"Teacher played very well," Connors said. "My leg is okay. I lost because I did not play well."

Guenthardt Ousts Kodes
COLOGNE, Nov. 2 (AP) — Heinz Guenthardt upset Jan Kodes, 6-3, 7-6, yesterday in a second-round match of the Cologne Grand Prix tennis tournament.

In other second-round matches, Canadian Baranzutti defeated Antonio Munoz, 6-2, 6-2, and Vijay Amritraj ousted Trey Waltke, 7-6, 7-6.

